





THE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS OF YORK.

IMPORTANT MEETING TO CONSIDER THE PROPOSED BILLS.

THE Local Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society having received a circular from the General Secretary in London, enclosing a copy of a proposed "Bill for Regulating the Qualification of Chemists and Druggists," intended to be submitted to Parliament in the next session, with a request that he would procure signatures from the York chemists and druggists in its favour, he, on consultation with the Local Secretary of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, came to an agreement to call a general meeting of the trade in order that the Bill of the United Society might be considered along with it. Accordingly, on this understanding, a circular was issued, and a meeting of the trade took place on Friday evening, the 20th January, at the King's Arms Hotel, which was respectfully attended. Mr. George Dennis was appointed Chairman, and amongst those present were Councillors T. Cooper, C. Croskell, and J. Brown; Messrs. R. Dresser, W. Bowman, T. P. Bulmer, J. Oglesby, T. Siddall, J. Wood, W. Wilson, &c.

The CHAIRMAN briefly introduced the business to the meeting, and called upon the respective secretaries to read over the proposed Bills.

Previous to the Pharmacy Bill being read,

Mr. J. BROWN, the Secretary of the United Society, stated that the Bill of that Society was a right and proper measure in every respect for the governance and regulation of the chemists and druggists throughout the United Kingdom, and provided everything necessary for their incorporation. He had only one fault to find with it, and that was, it went rather too far. In his opinion, the prohibiting all persons except registered chemists and druggists from selling and dealing in drugs (however desirable it might be), was what the Legislature would not sanction. It would have to be defined what a drug was, which would be a most difficult matter, and whether grocers, hucksters, and country shopkeepers should be prevented dealing in carbonate soda, tartaric acid, salts and senna, sweet nitre, and the commoner tinctures. He had no interest in the continuance of this traffic, far from it; but they must look upon the question as business men, and they would see it was against the public interest and convenience to legislate in that way. Let them ask the question of themselves, and they would confess they were traders and dealers and not pure chemists, keeping and selling an infinite variety of articles that had no connexion whatever with the drug trade; therefore, however much it might be regretted that numerous accidents arose from the ignorance and negligence of unqualified persons dealing in drugs, yet he was convinced the public convenience required that such articles should be obtained in places where a qualified druggist could not support himself. He also stated it was his opinion Parliament would not pass either measure in its present form, though the Pharmaceutical Society was most likely to obtain the support of the Government, as it was already incorporated, and had gained a *status* through Acts of Parliament. He candidly owned he should give the Pharmacy Bill his support providing the Council of that Society would come down a little from their pretensions, and meet fairly those who were not members of that Society; but as yet they had ignored the existence of the United Society. The Pharmaceutical Society was, however, a small body compared to the great mass of druggists in the country; and for himself, he could not see that a pharmacist was any better or possessed more knowledge than an ordinary chemist and druggist. He would give honour where honour was due, and he would say all honour to that gentleman present who had obtained his title as a pharmaceutical chemist by examination; but in what respect (and he spoke with all deference to those members of the Society present) were they considered, either by themselves or the public, superior to those for whom the Pharmaceutical Society were now anxious to legislate. He did not hesitate to declare that had it not been for the United Society, who had stirred in the matter with proposals for the incorporation of the trade, nothing would have been heard of the Pharmacy Bill. The

Council had rested on their oars, and had neglected the very object for which the Society was originally founded; they had even done worse than that, for they had encouraged the Medical Council in their monstrous measure, and had conspired to hand over all non-members to the tender mercies of the medical profession. So, rather than have two societies, one of which would prosper, whilst the other would gradually die out, they came forward to subject those who did not belong to them to their own control, and levy contributions upon their victims without giving them any voice in the management of the Society. He had come there, however, to support the Pharmacy Bill, providing those present agreed to the amendments of certain clauses in that Bill, which he had drawn up—reasonable amendments, which he fully believed would meet with their concurrence; he should also move a resolution embodying those amendments, and calling upon the councils of the two societies to come to terms and mutually sink their differences, so that a real union of the trade might take place for the benefit of all, and for the future interests of succeeding chemists. (Applause.)

Mr. COOPER, the Local Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, then read the circulars from the General Secretary, and proceeded to take the Pharmacy Bill clause by clause.

Considerable discussion took place upon the 1st, 4th, and 16th clauses, as well as on Schedule C; and Mr. Brown moved the amendments of which he had spoken, which were unanimously agreed to.

On the discussion of the 1st clause,

MESSRS. DRESSER and CROSKELL moved and seconded an amendment to exempt all present apprentices (as well as assistants) from the operation of the Act, and it was stated that all preceding Acts of Parliament contained such exemption; this was agreed to, and all succeeding clauses and Schedule D were ordered to be altered accordingly.

Mr. J. BROWN said there was no provision in this clause nor anywhere in the Act providing, in case of death of a registered chemist, for saving the rights of his widow or of his children in the interests of his business. It would be a very serious matter to many families, if, in case of death, where a family was dependent upon such business; and where a son was young, or, at all events, under age; and where the business had been intended for him, that it should be disposed of to another party. Such a state of things would in many instances produce great hardship; and, he thought, a clause should be introduced to remedy this defect, and that a registered assistant should be allowed to manage the business. He moved to insert a clause, which was seconded by Mr. COOPER, and unanimously agreed to.

On Clause 4 being read over,

Mr. J. BROWN said that it was of such a nature as would meet with his most strenuous opposition. Was it to be borne that the Pharmaceutical Society should pounce upon respectable chemists and say, "Although you are in business we will register you and charge you a guinea for doing so; we will tax you, but you shall have nothing to do with the disposal of the money; we will also fix another mark of degradation upon you—we will compel you to procure a certificate from a medical man, stating you have been in business from a certain time for the compounding of his or other doctors' prescriptions;" when, at the same time, your neighbour, who is a pharmacist by payment, is not asked a question, though he is less competent than yourself in the business? He asked why this distinction should be made? He had no objection to be registered, but had a great objection to pay for being so, when he was already in business, and no person or society could legally prevent him. Schedule 6 was humiliating to him and the whole body of chemists who were non-members. For these reasons he should move that the clause be struck out and an amended one be introduced, doing away with the one guinea fee as well as the obnoxious schedule; as, with the safeguards introduced in other clauses, it was quite sufficient to fill up Schedule B, and no person could possibly get on the register who was not fully entitled to be there.

An animated discussion took place upon the original and the amended clause (which was seconded by Mr. Croskell), when the amended clause was agreed to unanimously.

Amendments were moved on Clauses 5, 6, 8, and Schedule D, introducing apprentices according to a previous resolution; and in Clause 6 an amendment was carried that the fee be fixed at not exceeding half a guinea.

Mr. J. BROWN said he agreed to all the following clauses

except Clause 16, which, he said, still betrayed that illiberality to the general body of chemists which he had previously commented on. Was it to be believed that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society were serious in expecting that registered chemists would pass the minor examination in order to become associates, to pay an annual subscription, and yet not be admitted as members? The proposition was ridiculous. He himself was for union. And why could not the Society say, once for all, to the trade, "We are anxious to get a Bill that will satisfy you; we will respect all existing interests; and, though we cannot compel you to subscribe your annual guineas and become members, we will give you the opportunity of becoming one should you desire it?" He himself, and, he doubted not, many others would join should such a clause be passed, and it was in the interests of the Society itself that he should move it. The amended clause would allow registered chemists and their assistants to become members and associates of the Pharmaceutical Society on application to the Council, and, by paying the same annual subscription, to have and exercise all the rights belonging to present members and associates.

Mr. COOPER said, as the Local Secretary of the Society he had great pleasure in seconding the amended clause, as he was convinced it would benefit the Society, and would be accomplishing an object he had long considered most desirable: it would gain for the Society an increased support from the great body of respectable chemists who were not now members, but who, under the Act would become registered, and he thought it was desirable on the part of the Society to be more liberal to non-members than the proposed Bill appeared to be.

Mr. DRESSER, Mr. CROSKELL, Mr. BULMER, and others made some additional remarks, when the Chairman put the question, and the amended clause was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. J. BROWN then read over the Bill of the United Society, and afterwards moved the resolution with the amended clauses, which is appended to this report. It was seconded by Mr. Dresser, and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, who duly acknowledged the compliment, and stated it had afforded him great pleasure to preside over so united a meeting.

A vote of thanks was also accorded to Messrs. Cooper and Brown, the secretaries of the respective societies, for their services in connexion with the meeting, who, in responding thereto, gave expression to their views and wishes for the union of the whole body of chemists, and hoped that the proposed amendments then agreed to by the York druggists would be supported in other towns, so that the two societies might be impressed with the absolute necessity of harmonious action, and might agree to a measure acceptable to the whole trade.

The meeting shortly afterwards broke up at a late hour, a dinner having been agreed upon to take place during the winter to cement the friendly feeling displayed towards each other by the York chemists.

The following are the resolutions referred to in the Report:—

At a meeting of Pharmaceutical Chemists and Chemists and Druggists, held at the King's Arms Hotel, York, on the 20th January, 1865—Mr. George Dennis in the Chair—

The following resolution and amended clauses of the proposed Pharmacy Bill were unanimously agreed to and ordered to be forwarded to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and the Executive Committee of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists.

RESOLUTION.

Moved by Mr. J. Brown, and seconded by Mr. Dresser, and agreed to unanimously:—

That the York Pharmaceutical Chemists and Chemists and Druggists being in public meeting assembled, to consider the proposed Bills of the Pharmaceutical Society and the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, for the future regulation of the trade, cannot agree to either of them as at present proposed; but most strongly recommend for the sake of union, in order that a practical measure may be passed by the legislature, that the Council and Executive Committee of the two Societies (casting all jealousy and ill-will aside), will mutually agree upon a Bill that will satisfy pharmacutists and chemists and druggists.

In order to assist so desirable an object, this meeting would submit that the proposed Pharmacy Bill of 1865 might be so

altered by substituting the amended clauses hereinafter named; by introducing clauses protecting the interests of widows and their families on the death of registered chemists; and an exempting clause from serving on juries; also the striking out, as superfluous and humiliating, the obnoxious Schedule C.

Clause 1, 5, 6, 8, and Schedule D. Apprentices previous to the passing of the Act to be registered and placed upon the same footing as assistants, the clauses named and Schedule D to be altered accordingly.

Clause 4. Any person who before the passing of this Act has been, or who on the 1st day of January, 1866, shall be actually carrying on business in Great Britain as a chemist and druggist in the keeping of open shop for the compounding of the prescriptions of duly qualified medical practitioners, shall be entitled to be registered on producing to the Registrar a declaration according to the form in Schedule B to this Act signed by him, or upon transmitting to such Registrar information of his name and address, and enclosing such declaration as aforesaid.

Clause 6. All persons who are or shall be duly registered as assistants, associates, or apprentices, under or according to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, shall, on commencing business as chemists and druggists, be registered as chemists and druggists on payment of a fee not exceeding half a guinea, to be fixed by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Clause 16. Every person duly registered as a chemist and druggist, having been in business as aforesaid, shall be eligible to become a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; and every assistant also duly registered previous to the 1st of January, 1866, may also become an associate of the said Society upon application to the Council thereof; such persons paying the same annual subscriptions as are at present paid by existing members and associates respectively, and all such persons so admitted shall have the same rights and privileges as belong to present members and associates.

Clause . That all chemists and druggists registered under this Act shall be exempt from jury service.

Clause . That on the death of a registered chemist and druggist, his widow or trustees may carry on the said business under the management of a duly qualified assistant registered under this Act.

Schedule C to be struck out.

Signed on behalf of the York Pharmaceutical

Chemists and Chemists and Druggists,

GEORGE DENNIS, Chairman,

JOHN BROWN, Secretary U.S.C.D.,

THOMAS COOPER, Sec. Ph. Society.

GLASGOW CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

FIFTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

(Communicated by the Local Secretary of the United Society).

THE fifth annual soirée, concert, and assembly of the chemists and druggists in Glasgow, under the auspices of the Chemists and Druggists' Association, was held in the Merchants' Hall on the evening of Thursday, February 2nd. The chair was occupied by Hugh Hart, Esq., who was accompanied to the platform by Messrs. Murdoch, Kinninmont, Campbell, Maccall, Moffat, Taite, Black, Jardine (Local Secretary of the United Society), Brodie, &c.; Drs. A. M. Robertson (President of the Association), Paterson, Morton, Wilson, Milner, Tannahill, &c.; and Messrs. Kemp (President of the Edinburgh Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society), Gardner, Blanshard, and Brown, of Edinburgh.

Four hundred and thirty-four ladies and gentlemen sat down to tea; and, as many of the former were in full ball costume, the hall presented a very gay appearance. When the tables had been cleared,

The CHAIRMAN rose, and after thanking the Association for selecting him to preside at their re-union, proceeded to notice some of the principal inventions and discoveries of modern times, and to trace their beneficial effect upon human progress. Having referred to the remarkable development of chemistry during the past few years, he spoke of the corresponding advancement of pharmacy, and dwelt upon

the great good that had resulted from the foundation of the Pharmaceutical Society, paying, in passing, a high tribute of respect to the memory of the late lamented Jacob Bell. He congratulated the Glasgow Society on the brilliant success of this their fifth annual soirée. He had always taken a deep interest in the Society, which had been organized for a most important object; namely, the acquirement of that knowledge which is essential to the right performance of the duties devolving upon the dispensing chemist. The members of the Society had enlisted on their behalf the best wishes, not only of chemists, but also of the medical practitioners with whom they were closely connected. Mr. Hart concluded his excellent address by wishing the Association continued success and prosperity, and resumed his seat amidst loud and prolonged applause. After several excellent songs,

Mr. T. D. MOFFAT stated that the Glasgow Chemists' Association was limited to no particular class in the profession. On the syllabus would be found four papers by members of the Pharmaceutical Society, four by members of the United Society, several by employers who belonged to neither society, and a number by assistants. Their great success had undoubtedly been owing to the countenance and support they had always received from every class with whom they had come in contact. From the medical profession they had received the greatest kindness on every possible occasion. He took this, the first public opportunity, of thanking the Pharmaceutical Society in London for putting the Association on the free list, and sending them the Journal monthly, free of charge, and begged also to return the thanks of the Association to the representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society in Edinburgh for the handsome manner in which they had on two occasions responded to an invitation to attend their meetings. He did not wonder at the great success of the Pharmaceutical Society in Edinburgh, and believed it would continue so long as there were such courteous, gentlemanly men at the head of it, and he hoped that if ever an invitation to attend a meeting came from Edinburgh, the Glasgow chemists would respond in an equally handsome manner. Mr. Moffat paid a high compliment to Dr. A. M. Robertson, President of the Association, and concluded with some humorous remarks addressed to the ladies, which were received with loud laughter and applause.

Mr. KEMP, President of the Edinburgh Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, then rose and replied. He stated that he was agreeably surprised at the magnificence of the assemblage present that evening, and while, with his brethren from Edinburgh, he had great pleasure in being present, he must confess that the festival was a great improvement on a supper, with which they were in the habit of winding up. He would endeavour to get a leaf taken out of the Glasgow book, and get a festival of the kind instituted in Edinburgh, and hoped to see several of the Glasgow chemists at it in April.

The musical part of the programme was ably sustained by Messrs. Hamilton, Young, and Dennis, Mr. Harry Clifton, and Miss Dunsmore. Altogether the whole affair was a most decided success, being one of the most brilliant festivals of the season.

A ball was held after the soirée, about 120 ladies and gentlemen tripping it on the "light fantastic toe" till an advanced hour in the morning.

UNITED SOCIETY OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO THE TRADE.

WHEN it was boasted that the signatures of members of the United Society had been given to the Pharmaceutical Memorial, the Executive Committee had too much confidence in the fidelity and good sense of those members to fear that they would deliberately ignore the great constitutional principles of equal rights and self-government, for the maintenance of which the United Society was established. Indeed, they could not suppose for a moment that intelligent and respectable men, such as the chemists of Manchester, Sheffield, Hull, and Nottingham, would stultify themselves by first declaring the Pharmacy Bill to be "inadequate, unjust, and insulting," and then, in six months afterwards,

urge it upon the attention of Government as a blessing to the trade!

But a very short time has sufficed to solve the mystery. It now appears, beyond doubt or controversy, that such signatures have been obtained, at the expense of truth and honour. In every case, the fact that the Pharmacy Bill, if passed, will give to the Pharmaceutical Council entire and irresponsible control over the trade, has been carefully suppressed. At Wolverhampton, the members of the United Society were told the Bill would amalgamate them with the Pharmaceutical Society, and relieve them from the competition of huckstering druggists. At Hull, they were distinctly informed that they would be permitted to vote, and enjoy other privileges in common with Pharmaceutical members. At Birmingham, the first and very innocent clause of the Pharmacy Bill was attached to a sheet of paper; the unsuspecting chemist was asked if he approved of it, and on his signifying his assent, he was requested to sign the paper. Similar complaints have reached the Executive Committee from every part of the kingdom, as a sample of which, they give publicity to the following letter from the highly respected honorary secretary at Walsall:—

Walsall, January 18th, 1865.

DEAR SIR,—I am not yet able to get about after business, but I have sent round this morning, and have obtained the names of every druggist here, excepting two, viz., Mr. Highway and Mr. Watkins, these two gentlemen being pharmaceutical chemists. Mr. Highway, I doubt not, would have signed, had he not previously signed for the Pharmaceutical Bill. The names of Mr. Sneyd, Mr. Shore, Mr. Hobson, and Mr. Taylor, were also obtained for the Pharmaceutical Bill, as they tell me, through the misrepresentation of the same by Mr. Watkins, who called upon them; but they all now withdraw their names from that, and sign in favour of the United Society's Bill, believing that the interest of the trade is better provided for in the latter than in the former.

MR. C. BUOTT.

Yours truly,
T. HAZELDINE.

The firstfruit of such conduct is now developing itself. Already at Barnsley, Bishop-Auckland, Buxton, Bristol, Birmingham, Chester, Chichester, Cardiff, Doncaster, Dudley, Dunster, Guildford, Huntingdon, Huddersfield, Halifax, Leamington, London, Mansfield, Margate, Macclesfield, Nunehead, Rochdale, Ramsgate, Rye, Southampton, Sheffield, Sunderland, Stafford, Tavistock, Taunton, Walsall, Wolverhampton, and many other towns, the members of the United Society, with other non-pharmaceuticals, have repudiated their signatures (if given) to the memorial, and signed the petition for the Chemists and Druggists' Bill; and one of the most pleasing features in the present aspect of affairs, is that many members of the Pharmaceutical Society, whose position and privileges are secure, whilst their professional status would be much improved were the Pharmacy Bill to become law, have nobly declined such an advantage at the expense of justice to their non-pharmaceutical brethren, and have also signed for the Chemists and Druggists' Bill.

To give a correct idea of the unanimity of spirit which characterises this counteraction, it may be stated that the Birmingham petition alone carries 100 signatures, including an actual majority of the pharmacutists. At Sheffield, 75 chemists, being all in the town excepting one or two, have signed the petition; and in London, the majority announced a month ago has increased to 600, is still swelling, and will in all probability rise to 700, and include not less than 100 members of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The strong and unanimous expression of sympathy and confidence now gathering around the Executive Committee is more than significant of the disgust everywhere felt at the dishonourable means by which signatures have been obtained to the memorial, for it points to the conclusion that, whilst the memorial shall become a worthless document in the eyes of the Legislature and the public, the Chemists and Druggists' Bill shall be recognised as the Magna Charta of the trade.

The Executive Committee think they cannot too frequently remind the trade, that every man of them must become an examined pharmacist before he can enjoy a single privilege under the Pharmacy Act; otherwise, it proposes to tax and degrade him as an outsider. The duplicity and falsehood employed to secure such a bill has awakened suspicion, and induced the reflection that, irrespective of its internal defects, it must be bad indeed as a cause, if it require such questionable means to promote it; and as it was in the case of the Medical Bill, so also is it with the Pharmacy Bill,—that new members are coming to the United Society every

day with offers of support to defeat a measure so unconstitutional, degrading, and unjust to the non-pharmaceutical portion of the trade.

It may tend to qualify the vaunting of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, to remind the trade that the two or three meetings lately held in favour of the Pharmacy Bill were not only insignificant in number as well as pharmaceutical in their origin and influence, but that they had been anticipated, and the question previously disposed of by public meetings at large towns, such as Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Hull, York, and Newcastle; where it was declared that the principles which characterise the Pharmacy Bill should not have the countenance of the trade. It may also be appropriately added, that such meetings are now an anachronism, and utterly useless, since 100 towns have already declared their adhesion to the Chemists and Druggists' Bill. Should, however, the declaration in this month's *Pharmaceutical Journal*, that (in the judgment of the Council) "free discussions of the subject may tend to dispel erroneous notions, and remove prejudice," be intended to invite a fair, open, and intellectual debate upon the Pharmacy Bill, with a view to be guided by the result, the Executive Committee will give all possible effect to the proposal, in the interests of peace and goodwill.

Some sincere friends of the Society have expressed much needless alarm and lamentation that, as they suppose, the enemy has been allowed to steal a march upon the United Society. It is not expedient to petition Parliament in one year, upon business which may or may not come off the next. A memorial is a much less important document, which, with an organization of willing emissaries, like the local secretaries of the Pharmaceutical Society, can be easily obtained, and used or laid aside at pleasure. It is truly fortunate, and will tend more than anything we could have done to attract attention and sympathy to our cause, that the petitions for the Chemists' and Druggists' Bill, with their thousands of signatures, should follow a memorial so worthless, to proclaim the last judgment of the trade, just as the last codicil of a will nullifies all previous ones not in accordance with it.

It is to be much regretted that in an address, the leading topics of which are matters of rejoicing and hope, there should be one discordant or painful subject to dwell upon. One or two honorary secretaries of the United Society, availing themselves of the confidence reposed in them by the Executive Committee, have perverted the influence and means derived from their office, and plotted for the destruction of the Society they were bound, by every principle of honour and honesty, to support; and the Executive, feeling that they should not have faithfully represented the honour and interests of the Institution, had they not have visited such moral turpitude with the severest censure in their power to inflict, have summarily dismissed the delinquents from office. It is cheering to turn, with grateful recognition, to the numerous honorary secretaries and other gentlemen who, sacrificing all personal interest, and at much inconvenience, are nobly exerting themselves to secure success to the Chemists and Druggists' Bill.

As Parliament is now sitting, the Executive Committee request that those gentlemen who have petitions in hand will get them signed, and forward them to this office.

Should the chemists and druggists of any town, not yet supplied with a petition, desire to have one for signatures, they are invited to apply to the Secretary without delay. It is desirable that all should join in this great struggle for that liberty which, whether commercial or political, is an Englishman's birthright. The Executive Committee are exerting all the means in their power to secure a triumphant issue for the righteous cause of the Society, and confidently rely upon the trade for support.

By order of the Executive Committee,

CYRUS BUOTT, *Registrar and Secretary.*

Offices of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists,
20, New Ormond-street, London,
February 10, 1865.

HULL.

At the last meeting of the Committee of the Hull branch of the United Society, after the formal business had been transacted,

The PRESIDENT (Mr. Toogood) addressing Mr. Gates, wished to know whether or not Mr. Earl, the recently

appointed Local Secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society, had solicited him to sign a petition in favour of a Pharmacy Bill to be brought before the legislature during the next Session of Parliament.

Mr. GATES in reply stated that Mr. Earl had waited upon him with a petition in favour of a measure, which he at once discovered to be the proposed amended Pharmacy Bill of the Pharmaceutical Society. He had been struck with the speciousness adopted by Mr. Earl in his endeavours to obtain the signatures of members of the United Society, by studiously avoiding all reference to any of the objectionable clauses of the Bill, but confining his remarks to two clauses against which there could be no objection, and which were to be found in the proposed Act of Incorporation of the United Society.

FESTIVAL AT BOLTON.

The first annual dinner of the Bolton District Association of Chemists and Druggists was held on the 25th instant, Mr. James Scowcroft presiding. After a banquet, which reflected the highest credit on the host and hostess, the usual toasts were ably proposed and heartily responded to.

The SECRETARY, in responding to the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, remarked upon the prompt and energetic action of the London Executive in forming so effective an organization of the great body of the trade, when its interests were attempted to be so ruthlessly assailed. As a trade association, the members of the Society had only to be true to themselves to make their opinions not only known but felt and respected. It was their duty to observe with calmness, and watch with vigilance the working of circumstances in this peculiar crisis of the trade, and while avoiding Scylla they should take care not to fall into Charybdis. They had to avoid pharmaceutical demination, but they had also to guard against entailing upon their successors a thralldom in the bonds of Government red tape. Whatever measures were taken for the government of a trade or profession, the great body of the trade to be governed ought to have a voice in the construction of those laws by which they will have to be ruled, and that will affect so deeply their vested interests. With regard to the Local Associations of the United Society, that of Bolton was one of the most successful in the kingdom, taking into consideration the population of the town (70,000), and the short time the Association had existed (little more than twelve months). There were now upwards of thirty members, nearly all of whom were in business in the town and neighbourhood, and there was every prospect of the Institution long remaining to bear witness to the unanimity of feeling and steadiness of purpose of a body of men in whom the public were called upon to repose so great an amount of confidence.

Mr. KNOTT presented the health of the President (Mr. Scowcroft), and presented to the Association a very handsome portrait of that gentleman as a remembrance of the first President of the Local Association.

Present—Mr. Scowcroft (chair), Mr. Knott (Vice), Messrs. E. G. Harwood, Langshaw, Goodman, Griffin, Terry, F. Dutton, Hart, Hampson, Fisher, Morris (Farnworth), N. Cunliffe, Young, Watkinson (Farnworth), Fisher (Harwich), Murphy, W. O. Morris, Richardson, Priestley, Teale, Green, Pownall, Blain (Secretary), &c.

THE WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED).

A meeting of the trade was held at the London Coffee House, Ludgate-hill, on Thursday, the 9th inst., at the invitation of the Directors of the Company, who were desirous that gentlemen who felt interested in the undertaking should have an opportunity of being fully acquainted with its present position and prospects.

In reply to various inquiries made by gentlemen present, the Directors stated that they could have been assisted in the introduction of the project to the trade by the addition of the names of several gentlemen holding important social positions; but as they stipulated that the Articles of Association should secure them a certain remuneration, and a freedom from the responsibility of bringing the undertaking forward, the present Directors, who are alone the promoters of the Company, did not think this advisable, and determined that the Board should remain one of a practical working character

resting entirely with gentlemen who had faith in the thorough success of the undertaking—who, by placing the Articles of Association under Table A in the Companies' Act, would give the entire government to the Shareholders—and who, by taking a large interest in the Company, would have every reason to see that the business was managed with experience and economy.

Knowing how much depended on the warehouse manager, the Directors had sought, and they believed obtained, the services of a gentleman whose name would be made known in a day or two, and whose experience and antecedents would be a guarantee for his thorough efficiency. This gentleman, feeling that they were embarking in an undertaking of a growing character, was willing that his remuneration should advance with the business of the Company. The Directors named this as an answer to many absurd rumours as to the large salaries it was said they were prepared to give. In all things they would be governed by strict economy.

After various other statements in reference to the prospects of the Company, a long list was read of the collective amounts already subscribed for in various towns throughout the provinces, which most satisfactorily showed the large proportion of shares held by the trade, which would enable the Directors to commence business without delay. It was stated that the share list would be closed for allotment of shares in a short time (March 11th); and the Meeting was closed by an unanimous resolution—"That the object of the Wholesale and Export Drug Company (Limited), and the straightforward, business-like manner in which it is placed before the retail drug trade, entitles it to their support; and that, in the opinion of this meeting, the undertaking will prove a safe and lucrative investment."

ACCIDENTS.

DEATH AT A CHEMICAL MANUFACTORY.

On the 25th ult., Ellen Sykes, aged 27, the wife of William Sykes, went to the chemical works of Mr. Carr, Knostrop, near Leeds, where her husband works, and while playing with her child in one of the rooms, her dress, which was greatly expanded by crinoline, was caught by some revolving machinery. The unfortunate woman was drawn into the machinery, and her body was much crushed and lacerated, and one of her legs almost pulled off. She died the same evening from the injuries she had received.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING IN QUEBEC.

On the 5th ult. Henry Murney, son of the late Hon. William B. Murney, for years a member of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council; George Rankin, son of Mr. Arthur Rankin, M.P.P.; and Charles Scott, son of the late Mr. W. S. Scott, agent of Molson's line of steamboats, and brother of Mr. Scott, manager of the Express Company, who were staying at the Russell Hotel, stopped at the drug store of Messrs. Sturton and Co., corner of St. John and Stanislaus streets, and ordered a stimulating drink made of chemical compounds. The elder Mr. Sturton, who is reputed one of the best chemists in the province, was absent; but his son, who is his partner, was present, and made up the potions as ordered. Unfortunately, he mistook one bottle for another, and gave his patients a draught of digitalis—a deadly poison—instead of gentian, as he intended. The party had no sooner left the store than the effect of the poison began to manifest itself. Each of them complained, on leaving the store, that their fingers and the extremities of their toes were affected alike; that a burning sensation, as if pierced by needles, was troubling them, but did not suspect for a moment that they had been poisoned. Although the distance from Mr. Sturton's drug store to Russell's Hotel is scarcely 100 yards, yet the deadly draught had such an effect that Mr. Murney fell twice from exhaustion before reaching Palace-street, and immediately after entering the hotel, his companion, Mr. Rankin, fell senseless on the table in the reading-room. They were immediately conveyed to their respective rooms, and medical aid called in. The noxious draught had, however, taken too deep a hold; and although Dr. Marsden and one or two other physicians were in immediate attendance, and the stomach-pump, with a free application of antidotes, were used, yet they were found of no avail. Mr. Murney, after suffering for an hour and a half, expired, while

his friends, Mr. Rankin and Mr. Scott, lay in a very low condition, their medical attendant, Dr. Marsden, remaining with them all night. Mr. Scott and Mr. Rankin are now out of danger. The coroner's inquest has resulted in a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Mr. Sturton, jun.

GOSSIP.

Mr. L. Carmichael, chemist, Queensferry-street, Edinburgh, has disposed of his Leith-street branch establishment to Mr. A. Hogg.

A fire lately occurred at the shop of Mr. Mackenzie, chemist, Dublin-street, Edinburgh. It was fortunately extinguished before much damage was done. Mr. Mackenzie still continues very unwell and unfit for business.

Mr. J. C. Pottage, homœopathic chemist, Princes-street, Edinburgh, has opened a branch establishment in Union-street, Glasgow.

Mr. Stevenson, who for several years has been junior partner with Mr. Robertson, dispensing chemist, George-street, Edinburgh, has commenced business in the same line on his own account.

Mr. Stoddart, chemist and druggist, Grassmarket, Edinburgh, has opened a branch establishment at the Grange, Edinburgh.

Mr. Brown, who has been head assistant with Mr. John Mackay, chemist, George-street, Edinburgh, for several years, is now associated with Mr. Robertson, chemist, George-street, Edinburgh, as junior partner. On the eve of Mr. Brown's leaving, a dinner was given by his numerous friends. Mr. Mackay occupied the chair, and Mr. Brown, who is a clever vocalist, gave with great spirit several Scottish songs.

Mr. Mortimer, of the firm of Clingan and Mortimer, family and dispensing chemists, Princes-street, Edinburgh, has so far recovered from his late illness, as to be able to attend to business.

Mr. Francis W. Everleigh has purchased the dispensing business lately carried on by Mr. John Stevens, High-street, Dorking.

Messrs. Marshall and Harrison have purchased the business lately carried on by Mr. A. A. Smith, 125, Commercial-road, Landport.

Mr. R. F. Martin has purchased the late Mr. Ellam's business at Enfield.

About a fortnight since an explosion of naphtha-polish took place in the shop of Mr. Butler, wholesale druggist, Leicester. Considerable damage was done to the stock and building.

Messrs. Booth and Abbott, lemonade manufacturers, West Auckland, Durham, have dissolved partnership. The business will for the future be conducted by Mr. John Booth.

William Hill, manufacturing chemist, Kingston-upon-Hull, has assigned his estate and effects on trust to Mr. John Ardell, clasp manufacturer, Leeds, and Mr. John Davies, brush manufacturer, Kingston-upon-Hull.

Mr. George Hodgkinson has succeeded to the business of Mr. John Astley, chemist and druggist, Cross Cheaping, Coventry.

Mr. John Carr, from the Glasgow Apothecaries' Company, has commenced business as chemist at No. 68, High-street, Dumbarton.

A fire occurred early in the month on the premises of Mr. Thomas Thompson, chemist and druggist, High-street, Bishopwearmouth. The contents of the shop were completely destroyed, and the furniture more or less damaged. The property was, however, insured.

Mr. W. Lyndon Smith, a cloth merchant in Leeds, but possessing a local fame for researches and experiments in chemistry, met with his death about three weeks since in endeavouring to rescue a young lady from drowning.

The Dead Sea seems likely to have infused into it some elements of life. The demand for bromine has become so great, that manufactories of the substance are about to be erected on the shores of the Dead Sea, the waters of which are said to be richer in bromides than any other known.

Messrs. James and Cobb, soda water manufacturers, Regent-street, Brighton, have dissolved partnership. Mr. G. W. James will now conduct the business alone.

Mr. Benjamin Wilnot has succeeded to the business lately carried on by Mr. Thomas Leete, at No. 8, High-street, Banbury.

About a fortnight since a serious fire occurred on the premises of Messrs. Hurst, Brook, and Tomlinson, wholesale druggists, Bishopsgate-street, Leeds. The fire was caused by the bursting of a 400-gallon still, in which spirits were being distilled. The loss is estimated at between £1500 and £2000, covered by insurance.

Mr. R. Baur, wholesale druggist, of London, recently sued at the Brighton County Court Mr. W. H. Furnell, chemist, King's-road. The amount in dispute was 1s. 3d., the residue of a debt of £1 11s. 3d. The defence was, that the debt had been paid, less discount, deducted according to the custom of the trade. In the hearing of the case, it transpired that 5s. for a returned packing-case had not been allowed for, so that in point of fact the account had been that much overpaid. The plaintiff declared that he brought these proceedings upon principle only, but his Honour gave judgment for the defendant, and said that the action was a most contemptible one.

Hugo Levinstein, chemical manufacturer, Blackburn-street, Salford, No. 15, Mornington-crescent, Regent's-park, and No. 13, Thomas-street, Blackfriars, has arranged to pay his creditors 1s. in the pound.

Alexander Rollason, manufacturing chemist, No. 428, Old Kent-road, London, has agreed to pay his creditors their respective debts by four yearly payments of 5s. in the pound. The first payment to be made on the 1st of January, 1866.

Messrs. Higgins and Cattle, druggists and drysalter, Liverpool, have dissolved partnership.

The estate of T. B. Jackson, druggist, Leicester, has realized a first dividend of 2s. in the pound, which will be paid by Mr. J. Harris, Low-pavement, Nottingham.

Messrs. Williams and Boulton, apothecaries, Worksop, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Thomas Middleton Williams will now carry on the business.

Mr. Alfred Thorby Long has succeeded to the business lately carried on by Mr. H. James, pharmaceutical chemist, High-street, Bognor.

Mr. Davies, chemist, of March, was a few days since severely bitten by a dog. The injured part was instantly cauterized, and Mr. Davies is rapidly recovering.

Messrs. Crews and Webber, manufacturing chemists, Marsh-gate Lane, Stratford, have dissolved partnership.

The Directors of the Wigan Gas Company are prepared to receive tenders for the purchase of the whole of the tar produced at their works. Tenders to be sent to the solicitor of the Company, Wigan.

Messrs. White Brothers have succeeded to the chemist and druggist's business of their father, Mr. J. W. White, Guildhall square, Carmarthen.

At the first half-yearly meeting of the Gas Products Utilizing Company, held on the 2nd inst., the report recommended a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and the appropriation of £1000 to reserve, leaving £539 to be carried forward.

Science has to deplore the loss of Dr. Hugh Falconer, Vice-President of the Royal Society. He died on the 31st ult., after an attack of acute rheumatism, with congestion of the lungs.

GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

JOHN SANDERS BLOCKEY, Leeds, manufacturing chemist.
WILLIAM GLOVER, West Hartlepool, chemist.
WILLIAM LESTER, Liverpool, chemist.
ALFRED ROWLAND LILLY, Birmingham, chemist.
DAVID REES, Pontardawe, near Swansea, chemist.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

CALVERTLEY, SMITH, and Co., New Accrington, Lancashire, manufacturing chemists.
CREWS and WEBBER, Marsh-gate-lane, Stratford, Essex, manufacturing chemists.
DULLEY and AKRILL, Wellingborough, chemists.
W. H. FEARNSIDE and E. MOUNTAIN, Stockwell-place, Clapham-road, chemists.
HIGGINS and CATTLE, Liverpool, wholesale druggists.
J. HORROCKS and Co., Daubhill near Bolton, Lancashire, tar distillers.
KERSHAW and FLETCHER, Rochdale, chemical oil manufacturers.
G. W. MORRIS, R. MORRIS, and J. GEVES, manufacturers of sulphuric acid.
PENDLETON DRY SALTERS' COMPANY, Pendleton; as far as regards P. Williams, C. Wales, T. Williams, and J. Williams.
TURLAY and Co., Halifax, drysalter.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

GRANT and DONALD, Aberdeen, druggists.



The Book of Perfumes. By EUGENE RIMMEL. London: Chapman and Hall. 1865. Pp. xx—266.

THE author of this beautiful Christmas book appears to have ransacked every hole and corner of literature, both ancient and modern, for information concerning the history and employment of those odoriferous substances which administer to the enjoyment of the least abused of our senses. He tells us very modestly in his preface that he was led to make these researches on the history of perfumes, by being asked by the Society of Arts to deliver a lecture on the Art of Perfumery some four years ago; and again, two years since, when he was appointed Reporter to his Jury at the International Exhibition of 1862, he was obliged to devour a pile of big books on the subject. Even a cursory glance through Mr. Rimmel's work will raise a doubt in the reader's mind that so much valuable and recondite information could have been collected and put together with so much skill in so brief a space of time. We fancy that Mr. Rimmel must have begun to observe and note down facts touching sweet smells almost as soon as he could observe or write, to have accumulated such a mass of interesting material. Be this as it may, Mr. Rimmel has produced a book which must speedily take its place as the only standard history of perfumes.

Mr. Rimmel has treated his subject from a purely æsthetical point of view, and our readers must no more think of looking in it for receipts for making castor oil pomade or shaving soap, than they would in a history of architecture for the best method of mixing mortar or whitewash. The author avowedly disclaims making his work a receipt book, and only describes modes of manufacture when they are likely to amuse his readers by reason of their quaintness or antiquity. One piece of good taste on Mr. Rimmel's part we feel specially called on to commend, and that is, his sensitive avoidance of all allusion to his personal trade. It only too frequently happens that when manufacturers have the talent and education necessary to write a good book on their own particular subject, they too often cram either the text or the fly-leaves with advertisements of their shop, leading the reader to the inevitable conclusion that, although commenced in the study, such works have been finished on the counter.

The book commences with an excellent treatise on the physiology of the sense of smell, and contains a classification of different odours. The second chapter describes the scents used in the temples and toilet chambers of the ancient Egyptians, and gives a most interesting account of the different methods they employed for embalming bodies according to the rank or position of the individual. The Jews and their perfumes have the next place, a detailed account being given of the various odoriferous substances used for religious purposes, many of which the author identifies as being still used for toilet purposes. One interesting fact mentioned in connexion with the Hebrews is, that at least three thousand years ago the Jewish beauties were in the habit of powdering their hair with gold dust, as so many of our pretty horsebreakers do at the present day. Those, therefore, who ascribe the invention to the Euphrates Eugenie, are in error in supposing that there is anything new under the sun. The ancient Asiatics, the Assyrians, the Babylonians, the Persians, and the Lydians, then come in for a share of attention, and the reader is gradually led on to the Greeks and Romans, who have two separate chapters devoted to them, the extracts and allusions in which show Mr. Rimmel not only to be what the rest of the book proves him, a modern polyglot, but also a well-read classical scholar.

The history of modern perfumes begins with those ardent lovers of sweet smells, the modern Orientals. The Japanese and Chinese next make their appearance, the chapter treating of them being illustrated with a coloured fac-simile of a plate from the fashionable hairdressers' journal, published at Nagasaki. Savage perfumery, too, is described in a very interesting chapter. The chapter on modern perfumery is, perhaps, one of the best in the book; the lavish way in which scents were used in the luxurious times of our own Charles II. and Louis XV. of France, being described in a very pleasant chatty manner. The illustrations of the various head-dresses worn by the ladies during the last century, and the quaint names given to them, will amuse our female

readers, and contrast well with the simple modes of dressing the hair at the present time. The last two chapters are devoted to the commercial uses of flowers, and a description of the different materials used in modern perfumery. The first of these chapters contains a warning against would-be flower cultivators in this country. Our climate so reduces the strength of odour in the rose and other flowers which flourish in England as to render them worthless for perfumery purposes. With lavender and peppermint the contrary effect is produced, the rankness of odour they possess when grown in hot climates being reduced to a mild fragrance.

The getting-up of the book in the matters of paper, printing, and binding, leaves nothing to be desired. The text is interspersed with numerous well-executed woodcuts, hardly a page being without an explanatory drawing. There are also in addition several full-page plates, illustrative of various subjects. The design for the binding is original and tasteful, and is one of the most successful we have seen this season from the talented pencil of Mr. W. Harry Rogers. To conclude, we have only to mention that the paper is scented with a delicate roselike fragrance, to have said everything our space will allow in praise of this elegant book.

The Year-book of Pharmacy: a Practical Summary of Researches in Pharmacy, Materia Medica, and Pharmaceutical Chemistry during the Year 1864. Edited by C. H. Wood, F.C.S., and C. SILLAR. London: 158, Aldersgate-street, E.C. Price 2s. 6d. Pp. 155.

THIS little brochure contains a large number of extracts from articles on pharmaceutical matters published principally in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, the *Chemical News*, the *Medical Times*, and other similar periodicals, and from paragraphs in these journals taken from foreign sources. As supplying a want which must have been felt by every pharmacist, its appearance will be welcomed by our readers; but the absence of anything like a classification of the subjects greatly detracts from its value as a book of reference. The very meagre index, too, is of the wildest description, and reminds one of the War-office clerk who indorsed a letter from an army schoolmaster applying for leave of absence under the heading "*Youth, Instruction of.*" Thus, desiring to see if any account of Mr. Tomlinson's Cohesion Figures was given, we searched for it under T. C. and F., and at last found it under the heading of *Castor oil, new test for!* Surely in a record like the present the Index ought to have been of the most copious character. The therapeutical notes and formulæ are all indexed in a lump, without any arrangement whatever, either in the body of the book or in the Index. To be of any use to the business men they ought to have been arranged alphabetically, according to their therapeutic action. Fröhde's discovery that hyposulphite of soda is a test for cyanogen appears under *Hyposulphite of soda*. Harding's test for the presence of alcohol or ether in chloroform is called "*Test for chloroform,*" and does not appear in the Index at all. Campani's account of the bursting of two bottles containing hydrocyanic acid with the production of a solid substance containing urea, is indexed *Urea, new method of obtaining*. In fact, we might fill half a column with the faults and omissions in this absurd Index. In the article on the supposed new alkaloid found in aconite by Messrs. Smith, it is first stated that it is identical with narcotine, and then a long description of its properties is given. Surely when so many valuable extracts have been cut down most wofully, it seems a pity to waste space on mares' nests. The very ancient mode of administering castor oil beaten up with an egg, well known to every mother and nurse in the country, is given as new. We are also informed that *gelatinized chloroform* may be made by mixing that substance with *white of egg*. We are sorry to be obliged to find fault with Messrs. Wood and Sharp's production, but we have been so much disappointed in it that we can only recommend it to our readers as a stop-gap. Those who buy it will have hard work to find the particular facts they want, and will be as much perplexed as we were at the almost total absence of arrangement shown in its completion.

THERAPEUTICS.—"It is not too much to say that this most important department of medical science presents a figure which, in the eyes of philosophically-minded men, must appear little less than contemptible; and it is time for all practitioners who value their self-respect to look this fact in the face, and ponder it well."—*Lancet*.



COD LIVER OIL SUGAR-PLUMS.

Is there anything in the whole range of pharmaceutical preparations so thoroughly nasty as cod liver oil? If there is, let it be sent to M. Meynet, Pharmacien de la 1^{re} Classe, of the Rue d'Amsterdam, Paris, and he will make it into a sugar-plum that shall not only be palatable but nice. At least, he has managed to make the extract of cod liver oil into a pleasant sweetmeat, and if he can do that he can do anything. These sweetmeats, which are really very elegant preparations, are sold in two sizes, the larger size consisting of a coloured sugar-plum the size of a horsebean, the smaller size being about as large as a big pin's head. They are sold in boxes containing 100 of the larger size, each equal to two teaspoonfuls of oil at 3 francs, the smaller ones being the same price per box of 1000, five of them being equivalent to a teaspoonful of oil. M. Meynet also makes a syrup and glycerole of the extract, the latter for outward application. That these preparations are pleasant and palatable we have already proved on the *corpus vile* of one of our own children, æt. 4, who not only instantly proceeded to crunch the *dragée* that was given to him, but like *Oliver Twist* immediately "asked for more." The Academy of Medical Sciences of Paris have highly commended these preparations.

M. Gouffroy, of 27, Quai de la Basse Deule, Lille, is the sole proprietor of the English patent.

The cod liver sugar-plums are a vast improvement on the cod liver pills introduced by M. Meynet some three or four years back, and noticed in our journal at the time. Whether they can be profitably substituted for the natural oil is a question for medical men to decide.

SCHWEITZER'S LACTINE.

WITHIN the last few weeks some interest has been excited by a proposal made by Baron Liebig, to substitute for the farinaceous foods usually employed for feeding infants a new dietary, composed of wheaten flour, ground malt, milk, water, and a small quantity of bicarbonate of potash.

When these ingredients are boiled together, the diastase of the malt immediately converts the starch of the wheaten flour into sugar and dextrine, and so renders it more easily assimilated by the comparatively weak digestive powers of the young infant. There can be no doubt but that this admixture suggested by Liebig is a very great improvement upon such food as rusks, tops and bottoms, biscuit powder, and other articles of a similar kind. The great drawback to its employment, however, is the trouble and care required in its preparation. Weighing, measuring, boiling for a few minutes, stirring, and then boiling again, are operations more fitted for the chemical laboratory than the domestic nursery.

The inconveniences attendant on the preparation of Liebig's diet are altogether obviated by the employment of the very superior food recently issued by Mr. Schweitzer. In this the wheaten flour is so far heated in the preparation that it is instantly converted into easily-digestible sugar and dextrine by the addition of boiling water, all that is necessary being to put the lactine into a cup with milk, and add the boiling water, stirring not being required, as the ingredients are finely sifted, to separate the bran and coarser particles of the cereals employed.

We have carefully tested the lactine, and find that the conversion of the starch into soluble and easily-assimilated dextrine and sugar by the diastase is quite perfect. The food, as prepared according to the directions, is pleasant, and exceedingly nutritive. It is made without trouble, and possesses every requirement that renders it desirable in the nursery for infants that are wholly or in part brought up by hand, and also as a diet for invalids and persons of weak digestive power.

A housebreaker was captured at Oxford through the instinct of a small terrier. The man had effected his entrance to the house by giving a dose of chloroform to a large mastiff. He then hid himself under a bed, but was discovered by the uneasiness of the smaller dog.



LONDON, FEBRUARY 15, 1865.

CORRESPONDENCE.—All communications should be addressed to the Editor, at 24, ROW-LANE, E.C.; those intended for publication should be accompanied by the real names and addresses of the writers.

QUERIES.—The Editor cannot undertake to attend to those which are anonymous, or to send answers through the post.

SUBSCRIPTION.—The subscription to the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is 5s. per annum, payable in advance. Should a receipt be required, a stamped envelope must be sent with the amount of subscription. A specimen number may be had upon application, price 6d.

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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is published on the Fifteenth of every month, and regularly supplied direct to the Members of the Trade in Great Britain, Ireland, the Colonies, and all the principal seats of foreign commerce.

Everything intended for insertion in the current Month, must be sent in before the 10th, except Employers' and Assistants' Advertisements, which will be received until 9 a.m. on the morning previous to publication.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

IN reading over the reports of the different meetings of the trade that have been held during the last two months, we cannot help echoing Dundreary's celebrated remark upon the tumbler-pigeon—"I hate a bird that doesn't know his own mind." Now we read of a number of chemists and druggists passing resolutions in favour of the Bill of the Pharmaceutical Council, and now we read of another group denouncing the Bill as a most unjust and mischievous measure. In many parts the chemists who signed memorials in favour of the Bill have had their eyes opened, and have transferred their support to the measure introduced by the United Society.

At York the members of the trade have taken neutral ground, and rejected both Bills in their present form. A full report of the meeting at York is given on another page, and we recommend all interested in trade politics to give it the attention it deserves. Though the result of that meeting is not exactly what we could have wished for, we heartily approve of the straightforward conduct of the promoters of the affair, and of the way in which the business was conducted. Let pharmacutists and non-pharmacutists meet together as they met at York, and we shall soon cease to hear of the differences between the two sections of our trade.

COPPERY FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

THE Analytical Sanitary Commission of the *Lancet* have just published a report on the presence of copper in articles of consumption, which reveals a very unsatisfactory and reprehensible state of things connected with the preservation of certain fruits and vegetables for winter use. It appears that the practice of "greening" with the poisonous salts of copper is still continued by many British and foreign houses, and that in one class of articles largely consumed in hotels and restaurants, namely, peas and beans preserved in air-tight metallic cases, uncoloured samples are but rarely met with. The principal salts of copper detected by the Commission were the acetate and the sulphate—the first having been probably formed by the action of the acetic acid in the

vinegar used upon the copper of the vessels in which the pickles had been prepared, and the second, known as "blue stone," having been directly introduced into certain articles preserved without vinegar.

Of thirty samples of peas and beans and mixed vegetables preserved in tin cases, twenty-five were found to contain copper, generally in the form of sulphate. The five samples found to be genuine and of the natural colour, were the *peas* obtained from Lazenby and Son, labelled "John McCall and Co.;" from Ball and Son, labelled "Thre. Rolland;" from Decastro and Co., labelled "Thre. Rolland;" and both the *peas* and *beans* procured from Crosse and Blackwell, labelled respectively "Philippe and Canaud," and "Thre. Rolland, au Mans."

Of nine samples of pickles tested, five contained acetate of copper, and four were entirely free from that salt. The uncoloured samples were *French beans* and *gherkins* from Burgess and Son; and *mixed pickles* and *gherkins* from Crosse and Blackwell.

Of the three samples of bottled fruits examined, all contained copper, most probably the sulphate.

Some idea of the enormous consumption of pickles and preserved vegetables of different kinds, and consequently of the importance of the presence or absence of copper, may be gathered from the following statistics of the sales of a large firm in the year 1864:—Pickles, 216,000 gallons, of which 104,000 consisted of gherkins, beans, and cucumbers; West India pickles, and sold as imported, 2,800 gallons. Bottled fruits for tarts, 35,000 dozen quart bottles, of which 17,000 dozen consisted of gooseberries, greengages, plums, and rhubarb. Philippe and Canaud's peas and beans: peas, 10,600 tins; beans, 1,700 tins.

We are grateful to the Analytical Sanitary Commission for the information they have supplied, but we cannot help thinking that the adulteration of each sample ought to have been more precisely defined. Such expressions as "very much copper" and "rather much copper" are too vague for an important analytical report. The tests relied upon were: the bluish colour of the ash when entirely freed from carbon, the blue colour obtained with ammonia, and the deposition of pure metallic copper on a polished iron rod placed in an acid solution of the ash. As qualitative tests these are highly characteristic, but as quantitative tests they are useless.

PREPARATION OF OXYGEN GAS.

THE fatal explosion at Manchester, noticed in our last, has called attention to the danger attending the preparation of oxygen with impure materials or imperfect apparatus. The following letter read at a recent meeting of the London Photographic Society deals with the subject in a very practical manner:—

"2, Foster Lane, January 3, 1865.

"SIR,—I have thought it would not be out of place on the present occasion, knowing that so many amateurs as well as professional photographers are using the oxy-hydrogen light in the enlarging process and for other purposes, to submit to this society what is (in my estimation) the most efficient and safe form of retort for the preparation of oxygen gas from chlorate of potash and oxide of manganese, as with it there is but little possibility of the recurrence of an accident similar to that which has so lately occupied the attention of the public. (I allude to that deplorable event which occurred but a few weeks since in Manchester.)

"The retorts usually employed in the preparation of oxygen gas are made of either copper or iron, the form being spherical, or more commonly conical; the tops are made to screw off and on for the introduction of the material required for the manufacture of the gas, and also for cleaning out the exhausted composition. So far, so good; and no accident can possibly happen, supposing that certain necessary precautions be taken, such as having the substances well dried before mixing, and kept free from damp till required for use, having all the pipes from the retort to the gas-bag not less in internal diameter than half an inch. But if the materials be damp, the chances are that the small pipes such as are generally used would become immediately choked, and, the generation of the gas being continued, something must give way, and an explosion is the result.

"The purity of the materials employed is of course of great importance. In the Manchester case, I think that the carbon found with the oxide of manganese must have been introduced by accident or through carelessness, as I can hardly imagine any person fraudulently adulterating a substance of the kind, the retail price of which is 3d. per lb., and the wholesale considerably less.

"By making use of a retort of the shape which I have the pleasure of submitting to you this evening, no accident can possibly happen (even if the material be wet and the pipes choked up), worse than the head of the retort being blown off, and the contents wasted.

"The mouth of the retort is of large diameter, and turned perfectly true on the outside of the neck in a lathe, and with a slide rest. The head is made of gun-metal, and turned equally true to fit on the neck of the body, which is of iron, and then both are ground together, and made perfectly airtight.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

JAMES HOW."

DISPENSING MADE EASY.

SOME time ago our worthy contemporary, the *Medical Times*, attempted to throw cold water upon the efforts made to elevate the dispensers of medicines, and boldly asserted that "any intelligent, neat-handed lad, or woman of ordinary intelligence, could be taught to dispense accurately and well in three months."

It appears that the *Medical Times* did not underrate the qualification of a dispenser, for a person now professes to teach the business of a pharmaceutical chemist in two months. Think of that, ye examiners in Pharmacy, Materia Medica, and Chemistry! The following advertisement, cut from the columns of the *Daily Telegraph*, will prove that we are not joking:—

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.—Any gentleman may be taught by a short and easy course of practical instruction, the BUSINESS of a PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST. Previous occupation immaterial. Efficiency guaranteed in two months. Fee ten guineas.—Address Chemists, &c.

From the *Leeds Mercury* we extract a second advertisement, which reveals the "woman of ordinary intelligence," who is ready to take the place of the "neat-handed lad" in the dispensary:—

WANTED, by a respectable middle-aged Person, Situation as ATTENDANT to an aged lady, or as Housekeeper to a Medical Practitioner; the advertiser has lived many years with a surgeon, has had considerable experience in dispensing and book-keeping, and would make herself generally useful in that capacity. Testimonials unexceptionable as to character.

We are requested to state that the share-list of the Wholesale and Export Drug Company (Limited) will be closed for the allotment of shares on Saturday, the 11th of March, for town, and Monday, the 13th of March, for country subscribers.

A REVIEW OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

BY J. E. BRAITHWAITE AND J. C. BROUGH.

XII. NEW AND ALTERED PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULÆ.

TINCTURES.

IMPORTANT changes have been made in this numerous and most useful class of Galenical preparations; and much difference of opinion still obtains as to the best method of preparing them; many experiments having been conducted, and essays written, by the advocates of either system, in support of their favourite process. The Ph. L. contained formulæ for the preparation of fifty-three Tinctures, which, with one exception, were directed to be prepared by maceration for a period of seven days, or until solution had been effected; the menstrua employed for extracting the virtues of the drugs being Rectified Spirit, Proof Spirit, Spirit of Ether, Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, and Tincture of Orange-peel. In the Ph. Brit. we find fifty-six formulæ, of which as many as thirty-nine are directed to be prepared by an entirely new method, which is a combination of the processes of maceration and displacement. An addition has

been made of formulæ for thirteen Tinctures which were not included in the Pharmacopœia of the L. College. Of these, five are entirely new, and the remaining eight were official in the Pharmacopœias of either the E. or D. Colleges; two being included in the E., and seven in the D. Many others have been considerably modified by alterations in their mode of preparation, the ingredients employed, or their relative proportions, or have undergone a change of nomenclature; whilst no less than twenty-seven formulæ contained in former Pharmacopœias have been discarded. Of these, six were found only in the L., eleven in the E., and three in the D., respectively; three were inserted in the Pharmacopœias of all the Colleges; two were met with in both those of the L. and E. Colleges; and one found a place in both the L. and D. works.

In describing the changes that have been effected in the different formulæ, we have endeavoured so to group them together that those which are prepared in a similar manner may be treated of under one head.

PREPARED BY DIGESTION.

This process differs from that of maceration in the application of a moderate heat.

TINCTURA QUINLE COMPOSITA.—*Compound Tincture of Quinia.* The only change made in reference to this preparation is a change of name, it being formerly called "Tinctura Quinæ Composita." It contains about one part of Sulphate of Quinia in every sixty parts. Dose, 1 to 1½ drachms.

PREPARED BY SOLUTION.

TINCTURA CANNABIS INDICA.—*Tincture of Indian Hemp.* This is one of the additions made to the list of Tinctures in the Ph. Brit. which have been borrowed from the Pharmacopœia of the D. College. Neither the L. nor E. contained any formula. One part of the Extract is contained in every twenty parts. Dose, 5 to 10 minims, in one ounce of water. In order, however, to prevent the precipitation of the resin by the water, it is necessary to triturate the Tincture with a drachm of mucilage, and mix with the water gradually.

TINCTURA FERRI PERCHLORIDI.—*Tincture of Perchloride of Iron.* A notice of this has already appeared in a former number.*

TINCTURA IODI.—*Tincture of Iodine.* This is the Tincture of the L. and D. Colleges, from which it differs in containing only one-fourth the quantity of Iodide of Potassium. It contains one part of Iodine in every forty parts. Dose, 10 to 30 minims.

PREPARED BY MACERATION.

This is the old-fashioned method for the preparation of this class of medicines, and was the one recognised by the Colleges of L. and D. It still retains many warm advocates, on account of its simplicity, general applicability, and the facility with which it may be performed by unskilled labour. Thus we find Mr. Hills is reported to have stated at a Pharmaceutical meeting,† that "he was convinced that maceration with agitation was the best way of making Tinctures. He had made a tincture at the same time Dr. Redwood was making one by his automatic process; and although he had only six and forty hours to make it, in order to compare with Dr. Redwood's, it was found to be quite equal to the latter." He "admitted that percolation had its advantages in some cases; but, taking Tinctures generally, he was convinced that maceration for six days with good agitation was more easily accomplished, and yielded a more satisfactory product." Mr. Mackay,‡ of Edinburgh, at a previous meeting, stated that "his own experience in the preparation of Tinctures, and he believed it was also the experience of many others, that many Tinctures were made more conveniently and quite as well by the old process of maceration as by that of percolation;" and Mr. Squire remarked that he "thought the advantage of percolation over maceration had not been clearly established, while the difficulty of applying percolation in many cases was generally admitted." The Ph. Brit. directs us "to macerate for seven days, strain, and express (when requisite), filter, and make up with the proper menstruum to one pint." A writer in the *Lancet*§ disapproves of this addition of the menstruum, and observes: "We cannot, however, approve of the recommendation to make up

* Vol. V., p. 92.

† Ph. Journ., 2nd Series, Vol. V., pp. 547, 548.

‡ Ibid., 2nd Series, Vol. V., p. 442.

§ March 26, 1864, p. 361.

with Spirit the original quantity employed in the case of those Tinctures which are directed to be made by maceration. The insoluble marc will retain a certain quantity of the Tincture of the same strength as that which is pressed out. Now, if only the expressed Tincture were employed, it would always be uniform in strength; but the strength of the Pharmacopœia Tincture will depend on the amount of pressure employed, for sometimes more and sometimes less Spirit will have to be added to bring it up to the required measure." It is remarkable that no mention of "agitation" is made in either the 1836 or 1851 editions of the Ph. L., or in the D. In the E. we are directed to "digest for seven days, with occasional agitation," without which the process would be useless. In the Ph. Brit. agitation is ordered where the double process of maceration and percolation is employed, but not in maceration alone.

1. With Spirit of Ether as a Menstruum.

TINCTURA LOBELIÆ ÆTHEREÆ.—*Ethereal Tincture of Lobelia.* This is the same as the L. and E. process. No formula is given in the D. It contains one part of the active portion of the Lobelia in every eight parts. Dose, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm.

2. With Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia as a Menstruum.

TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA.—*Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiac.* This is the title given to the Tinctura Guaiaci Composita of the L. College. It is somewhat stronger than the formulæ of the L. and E. Colleges, and contains one part of the active matter of the Guaiacum in every five parts. The D. gives no formula. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm, either with mucilage or yolk of egg to form an emulsion.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA.—*Ammoniated Tincture of Valerian.* The title of the E. College is here again adopted, it being termed Tinctura Valerianæ Composita in the L. No formula appears in the D. It is the same as the formulæ of the L. and E., and contains one part of the active matter of the Valerian in every eight parts. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm.

3. With Proof Spirit as a Menstruum.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ CUM OPIO.—*Tincture of Camphor with Opium.* This formula closely resembles that of the E. College, but contains a trifle more Camphor. It is one-ninth stronger than the L., and one-ninth weaker than the D., and contains one part of Opium in every two hundred and forty parts. It is the "Tinctura Camphoræ Composita" of the L. and the "Tinctura Opii Camphorata" of the E. and D. Colleges. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.

TINCTURA COCC.—*Tincture of Cochineal.* This formula is slightly stronger than that of the D. College; containing one part of the virtues of the Cochineal in every eight parts, whilst the D. includes only one part in every ten. It is used chiefly in colouring medicines. Dose, 30 to 90 minims twice a day. Cochineal has been given as an anodyne in Whooping Cough.

TINCTURA OPII.—*Tincture of Opium.* This differs only from the formulæ of the L., E., and D. Colleges in the addition of Proof Spirit to make up one pint. It is rather weaker than the Tincture of the L. College. It contains one part of Opium in fourteen and one-third parts. Dose, 15 to 30 minims.

4. With Rectified Spirit as a Menstruum.

TINCTURA ASSAFETIDÆ.—*Tincture of Assafetida.* This formula is almost identical with those of the L., E., and D. Colleges, but differs in the addition of Spirit to make up to one pint. It contains one part of the soluble portion of the Assafetida in every eight parts. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm. As an injection, 2 drachms to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Water.

TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITA.—*Compound Tincture of Benzoin.* This is much the same as the formula of the L. College, but the proportion of the ingredients is slightly modified. It contains one part of Benzoin in every ten parts. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms triturated with mucilage or yolk of egg.

TINCTURA CASTOREI.—*Tincture of Castor.* The quantity of Castor used in the preparation of this Tincture is less than that ordered by the L. and E. Colleges; and, were the directions given in the Ph. Brit. strictly carried out, at the end of the seven days, we should find the Spirit in much the same state as when first added, as no mention is made of

bruising or powdering the Castor, nor of "agitation" during the maceration. No formula is given by the D. College. It should contain one part of the soluble portion of the Castor in every twenty parts. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.

TINCTURA KINO.—*Tincture of Kino.* This is much the same as the formulæ of the L. and E. Colleges, but made up to one pint with spirit. It contains one part of the soluble portion of the Kino in every ten. The D. College gives no formula. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.

TINCTURA LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITA.—*Compound Tincture of Lavender.* This formula is very similar to that of the L. College, but differs in having Spirit added to make up to one pint. It is termed "Spiritus Lavandulæ Compositus" by the E. College. The D. College substituted Cochineal for Red Saunders, and both E. and D. employed Cloves, which the L. did not. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm or more.

TINCTURA TOLUTANA.—*Tolu Tincture (Tincture of Tolu).* This preparation is stronger than that obtained by the formulæ of either the L., E., or D. Colleges; that of the L. contains only one part of the soluble portion of the Tolu in every twenty; that of the E. one part in every ten; whilst this includes one part in every eight parts. Dose, 5 to 15 minims, mixed with Mucilage or Syrup.

PREPARED BY MACERATION AND PERCOLATION.

The Ph. Brit. directs as follows:—"Macerate for forty-eight hours in fifteen ounces of the Spirit, in a close vessel, agitating occasionally; then transfer to a percolator, and when the fluid ceases to pass, pour into the percolator the remaining five ounces of the Spirit. As soon as the percolation is completed, subject the contents of the percolator to pressure, filter the product, mix the liquids, and add sufficient Spirit (Rectified or Proof, as the case might be) to make one pint."

This process is looked upon by many as the result of a compromise between the two processes of maceration and percolation, and to our mind would be more properly termed a double process of "maceration and displacement." Dr. Redwood,* in his lecture "On the Galenical Processes and Preparations," stated that, "with a little modification," he "believed it would make a very good process for general use;" indeed, he might "say the best process that could be adopted;" and subsequently, at a Pharmaceutical meeting, he described a process which he termed "The Automatic Displacement Process," and exhibited suitable apparatus for carrying out the process, which appeared to perform its work efficiently; but our limited space will not allow of further detail, so we must refer our readers to the original paper,† and also to his lecture, for many useful remarks respecting the curious discrepancies as regards the state of the ingredients employed in preparing the different Tinctures by the process of the Ph. Brit. Mr. Barnes,‡ in a letter to the editor of the *Medical Times and Gazette*, observes that "he considers the method by which the Tinctures are directed to be prepared—maceration and percolation—to be a most important improvement: the ingredients are more completely exhausted, and the making up the product to a given measure yields Tinctures of a definite and uniform strength."

1. Proof Spirit as a Menstruum.

TINCTURA AURANTII.—*Tincture of Orange (Peel).* This is much the same as that of the L., E., and D. Colleges, except that the new method of preparation is adopted. It contains one part of the virtues of the Orange-peel in every ten. Mr. Squire§ considers that "a much finer flavoured Tincture is made with fresh Orange Peel and Rectified Spirit." Dose, 2 to 3 drachms.

TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ.—*Tincture of Belladonna.* This formula yields a Tincture containing the active portion of one part of Belladonna in every twenty parts, and is, therefore, only half the strength of that of the L. College, which contains one part in every nine and a half parts. The D. contains one in every eight parts, and is, therefore, even stronger than that of the L. College. Dose, from 5 to 20 minims.

TINCTURA BUCCO.—*Tincture of Buchu.* The same proportions of ingredients are here used as in the E. and D., but the new mode of preparation is adopted. The L. Phar-

* Pharmaceutical Journal, 2nd Series, Vol. V., p. 478.

† Ibid., Vol. V., pp. 533–545.

‡ February 20, 1864, p. 218.

§ Companion to the Pharmacopœia, 2nd Edition, p. 39.

macopœia contained no formula. It was termed *Tinctura Buchu* by the L. and E. Colleges, and contains one part of the active matter of the Buchu in every eight parts. Dose, 1 to 3 drachms.

TINCTURA CALUMBÆ.—*Tincture of Calumba.* The proportion of the ingredients in this formula corresponds to that of the D. College, but the new method of preparation is adopted. It contains one part of the active portion of the Calumba in every eight parts, and is fifty per cent. stronger than that of the L. or E. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS.—*Tincture of Cantharis.* This is the same as the L., E., and D., as regards the ingredients, but differs in adopting the new process. It contains one part of the active matter of the Cantharides in every eighty parts. Dose, 5 to 20 minims.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA.—*Compound Tincture of Cardamoms.* This Tincture contains fifty per cent. more Cardamoms and Caraway than those of the L., E., and D. Colleges, but it is weaker than the L. and stronger than the E. and D. in Cochineal. The D. contains no Raisins. It includes one part of the active portion of the Cardamoms in every eighty parts. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.

TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ.—*Tincture of Cascarella.* This formula is the same as that of the L., E., and D. Colleges, except that the new mode of preparation is adopted. It contains one part in every eight parts. Mr. Squire* remarks that this Tincture is frequently prescribed with the diluted mineral acids, and then the Resin is separated, which fills the mixture with minute floccules. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.

TINCTURA CATECHU.—*Tincture of Catechu.* This was termed "*Tinctura Catechu Composita*" by the L. College, and "*Tinctura Catechu*" by the E. and D. The Tincture of the three Colleges contained the same ingredients, but differed somewhat as regard the proportions. The Tincture of the Ph. Brit. most nearly resembles that of the D. College, but is prepared by the new process. It contains one part of Catechu in every eight parts. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms.

TINCTURA CHIRITÆ.—*Tincture of Chiretta.* "*Tinctura Chirettæ*" of the D. College, with the formula of which that of the Ph. Brit. corresponds. It is, however, made by the new process. No formulæ are given by the L. and E. Colleges. It contains one part of Chiretta in every eight parts. Dose, 10 to 20 minims.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA.—*Compound Tincture of Cinchona.* This differs from the L., E., and D. formulæ in the mode of preparation, the new process being adopted, but corresponds as regards the ingredients, excepting that the D. uses only two-thirds the quantity of Orange Peel, and that the E. substitutes Yellow for Pale Cinchona Bark. It contains one part of the active matter of the Cinchona in every ten parts. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ.—*Tincture of Yellow Cinchona.* This is made with the same proportion of ingredients as those of the L. and E. Colleges; but the new process of preparation is adopted. It contains one part of the active matter of the Cinchona in every five. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI.—*Tincture of Cinnamon.* This contains the same ingredients as those of the L. and E. Colleges, but is stronger; the Tinctures of those Colleges containing one part of the active portion of the Cinnamon in eleven and a half parts, whilst this includes one in every eight. No formula is given by the D. College. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms.

TINCTURA COLCHICI SEMINIS.—*Tincture of Colchicum Seed.* This corresponds with that of the L., E., and D. Colleges as regards the ingredients and their proportions, but the new mode of preparation is adopted. It contains one part of the active matter of the Colchicum in every eight parts. Dose, 15 to 30 minims.

TINCTURA CONII FRUCTUS.—*Tincture of Hemlock Fruit.* This is an entirely new preparation, of the medicinal virtues of which we have as yet but little experience. It is applied, externally, to glandular swellings. The Pharmacopœia of the L. College directed "*Dried Hemlock Leaves*" and Proof Spirit to be employed; whilst the E. uses "*Fresh Leaves*," Tincture of Cardamoms, and Rectified Spirit. No formula appears in the D. It contains one part of the active matter of the Hemlock in every eight parts. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm.

TINCTURA CROCI.—*Tincture of Saffron.* This corresponds with the formula of the E. College, as regards ingredients,

but differs in being prepared by the new process. It contains one part of the active matter of the Saffron in every twenty parts. The Tincture of the D. College is double that strength. No formula is given by the L. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.

TINCTURA DIGITALIS.—*Tincture of Digitalis.* This corresponds with the formula of the D. College, as regards proportions and ingredients, but is prepared by the new process. It contains one part of the virtues of the Digitalis in every eight parts. The Tinctures prepared by the formulæ of the L. and E. Colleges contain only one in nine. Dose, 10 to 30 minims.

TINCTURA ERGOTÆ.—*Tincture of Ergot.* This Tincture differs from that of the D. College in being somewhat stronger and in the mode of preparation, the new process being adopted. The D. contains one part of the active matter of the Ergot in every five, whilst this includes one part in every four parts. No formula appears in the Pharmacopœia of the E. College. The L. employs Ether as the menstruum for extracting its virtues, and terms it "*Tinctura Ergotæ Æthereæ*."

TINCTURA GALLÆ.—*Tincture of Galls.* This only differs from the formulæ of the L., E., and D. Colleges in the mode of preparation, the new process being adopted. It contains one part of the active portion of the Galls in every eight parts. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA.—*Compound Tincture of Gentian.* This is the same as the formula of the D. College, excepting that the new method of preparation is adopted. The E. College substituted Canella for Cardamoms, and employed Cochineal; and the resulting Tincture, as well as that of the L. College, was weaker, containing one part of the active matter of the Gentian in every sixteen parts, whilst that of the Ph. Brit. contains one part in every thirteen and one-third parts. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms.

TINCTURA HYOSCYAMI.—*Tincture of Hyoscyamus.* This corresponds with the formulæ of the L., E., and D. Colleges, excepting that the new method of preparation is adopted. It contains one part of the virtues of the Hyoscyamus in every eight parts. Dose, 15 to 60 minims.

TINCTURA JALAPÆ.—*Tincture of Jalap.* This corresponds with the formula of the L. College, excepting that the new mode of preparation is adopted. It is rather weaker than that of either the E. or D., containing one part of the active matter of the Jalap in every eight parts, whilst the E. contains one part in every five, and the D. one part in every six. Two drachms are equivalent to six grains of the Extract. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.

TINCTURA KRAMERIÆ.—*Tincture of Rhatany.* This is somewhat weaker than the Tincture of the D. College, which contains one part of the active matter of the Rhatany in every five parts, whilst this contains one part in every eight. It also differs in the method of preparation, the new process being employed. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms.

TINCTURA LIMONIS.—*Tincture of Lemon (Peel).* Differs from the Tincture of the L. and D. Colleges in strength and method of preparation, the new process being adopted. No formula is given by the E. It contains one part of the active portion of the Lemon in every eight parts, and is stronger than the L., which contains one in eleven parts, and weaker than the D., which comprises one in every four. Mr. Squire* remarks, "*Percolation seems hardly necessary for this Tincture.*" Dose, 1 to 2 drachms.

TINCTURA LOBELIÆ.—*Tincture of Lobelia.* This formula is the same as those of the L., E., and D. Colleges, excepting that the new mode of preparation is adopted. It contains one part of the active portion of the Lobelia in every eight parts. Dose, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm as an antispasmodic; 4 drachms as an emetic.

TINCTURA LUPULI.—*Tincture of Hop.* This is differently prepared to that of the L. College, the new process being employed. It is also rather weaker, containing one part of the active matter of the Hop in every eight parts, whilst the former comprises one in every six and two-third parts. The Tinctures of the E. and D. Colleges are ordered to be made with Lupuline, of the active portion of which they contain one part in every eight parts. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.

TINCTURA RHEI.—*Tincture of Rhubarb.* This formula most resembles that of the D. College, which orders Rhubarb, Cardamoms, Liquorice, and Saffron. The Liquorice Root, however, is omitted, and an addition made of Coriander

* Companion to Pharmacopœia.

* Companion to the Pharmacopœia, 2nd Edition, p. 131.

Seeds, and it is also prepared by the new process. It is of the same strength; namely, one part of the active portion of the Rhubarb in every ten parts. The formula of the L. College contained Ginger in lieu of Cardamoms, and no Coriander, and was weaker; that of the E. contained only Rhubarb and Cardamom seeds, and was stronger. Mr. Squire* observes, "It is to be regretted that the Committee of the British Pharmacopœia have introduced Coriander to alter the good old Tincture of Rhubarb, which has been so long used as a domestic medicine." Dose, 1 to 2 drachms as a stomachic; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ounce as a purgative.

TINCTURA SAVINÆ.—*Tincture of Savin.* This is an entirely new preparation, containing one part of the active matter of the Savin in every eight parts. Dose, 15 to 30 minims.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ.—*Tincture of Squill.* This is the same as the formula of the L., E., and D. Colleges, but it is differently prepared, the new process being adopted. It contains one part of the active matter of the Squill in every eight parts. Dose, 15 to 30 minims.

TINCTURA SENEGÆ.—*Tincture of Senega.* This is another entirely new preparation, containing one part of the active portion of the Senega in every eight parts. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms.

TINCTURA SENNÆ.—*Tincture of Senna.* This formula is a compromise between those of the L. and E. Colleges, the Senna, Raisins, and Caraway ordered by both Colleges being retained, but the proportions altered; the Cardamoms ordered in both are omitted, as well as the Jalap and Sugar ordered by the E. The method of preparation also differs from either, the new process being adopted. It is likewise a stronger preparation, containing one part of the active matter of the Senna in every eight parts, whilst that of the L. contains one part in every eleven parts, and those of the E. and D. one part in every ten. Dose, 2 drachms or more.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ.—*Tincture of Serpentry.* This differs from the formula of the L. and E. Colleges in the mode of preparation, the new process being adopted; it also differs in strength, containing one part of the active matter of the Serpentry in every eight parts, whilst that of the L. and E. contains but one in every eleven. No formula appears in the D. Pharmacopœia. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.

TINCTURA STRAMONII.—*Tincture of Stramonium.* The proportions and ingredients in this formula correspond to that of the D. College; but it is prepared by the new process. No formula is given by either the L. or E. Colleges. It contains one part of the active matter of the Stramonium in every eight parts. Dose, 10 to 20 minims.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ.—*Tincture of Valerian.* This formula corresponds to those of the L., E., and D. Colleges as regards the proportions and ingredients, but differs in the new mode of preparation being adopted. It contains one part of the active matter of the Valerian in every eight parts. Dose, 1 to 3 drachms.

2. Rectified Spirit as a Menstruum.

TINCTURA ACONITÆ.—*Tincture of Aconite.* This Tincture is one-third the strength of that of the L., one-fourth that of the D., and one-sixth that of Fleming's Tincture; it is also differently prepared, the new process being adopted. It contains one part of the virtues of the Aconite in every eight parts. No formula was given by the E. College. It is stated by Dr. Fleming to be less prone to irritate the bowels than the Extract. Dose, 10 to 15 minims twice or thrice a day. (Squire.)

TINCTURA ARNICÆ.—*Tincture of Arnica.* This is another entirely new preparation, hitherto in little favour, except among homœopaths. It contains one part of the virtues of the root in every twenty parts. Mr. Squire† observes: "The British Pharmacopœia Tincture is much weaker than any other. The root was employed in place of the flowers, on account of its having a distinctive odour. The Root and Flowers have much the same therapeutic strength." Dose, 2 to 4 drachms. Used externally, it should be mixed with an equal quantity of hot water, and applied with lint.

TINCTURA CAPSICÆ.—*Tincture of Capsicum.* This formula is much the same as that of the L. and E. as regards the ingredients and proportions, but the new method of preparation is adopted. It contains one part of the active matter of the Capsicum in every twenty-seven parts, and is only half the

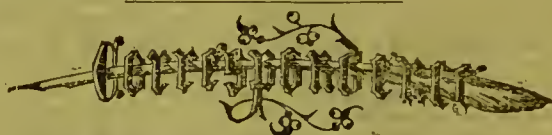
strength of the Tincture of the D. College. Dose, 10 to 20 minims.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ.—*Tincture of Myrrh.* The Tincture of the Ph. Brit. contains one part of the active matter of the Myrrh in every eight parts, and is stronger than those of the L., E., and D. Colleges, which have only one in every ten parts. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm; more frequently mixed with water to form a gargle.

TINCTURA NUCIS VOMICÆ.—*Tincture of Nux Vomica.* This is another new preparation, which has found a place in some of the foreign Pharmacopœias already, but not until now in an English one. The Nux Vomica is first softened by steam, dried rapidly, reduced to a fine powder, and then treated by the new process. It contains one part of the active matter of the Nux Vomica in every ten parts. The Tinctures of the foreign Pharmacopœias are all stronger. Dose, 10 to 30 minims.

TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS.—*Tincture of Ginger.* This contains one part of the active portion of the Ginger in every eight parts, and is stronger than those of the L. and E. Colleges, which have one part in every sixteen, and weaker than that of the D., which contains one in five. Dose, 10 to 30 minims.

Omissions.—*Tinctura Aloes Composita*, L.; *Tinctura Aloes et Myrrhæ*, E.; *Tinctura Ammoniæ Composita*, L.; *Tinctura Camphoræ*, L., E., D. (see *Spiritus Camphoræ*); *Tinctura Cardamomi*, E.; *Tinctura Cassiæ*, E.; *Tinctura Castorei*, Ammoniatæ, E.; *Tinctura Cinchonæ Pallidiæ*, L., E., D.; *Tinctura Cinnamomi Composita*, L., E., D.; *Tinctura Colehiæ Composita*, L.; *Tinctura Conii*, L., E.; *Tinctura Cubebæ*, L., D.; *Tinctura Cuspariæ*, E.; *Tinctura Ergotæ Æthereæ*, L.; *Tinctura Ferri Acetatis*, D.; *Tinctura Ferri Ammoniochloridi*, L.; *Tinctura Guaiaci*, E., D.; *Tinctura Hellebordi*, L.; *Tinctura Iodinii (Simplex)*, E.; *Tinctura Lactucariæ*, E.; *Tinctura Lupulinæ*, D.; *Tinctura Matico*, D.; *Tinctura Opii Ammoniatæ*, E.; *Tinctura Quassiæ*, E.; *Tinctura Quassiæ Composita*, E.; *Tinctura Rhei et Aloes*, E.; *Tinctura Rhei et Gentianæ*, E.



THE UNITED SOCIETY AND THE TRADE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

SIR,—Whatever may be the merits or failings of the United Society, it cannot be denied, that through its existence and energy the Pharmaceutical Council has been roused to action, and is now sensible of the duty it owes to the trade, as well as to its own members. If it had but fulfilled its work to protect trade interests, as well as to encourage education, the angry feeling now said to exist would have had no foundation.

It is but natural that its own members should desire their amended Act carried through Parliament, and we need not be surprised at the number of signatures said to be obtained at various places where the pharmaceutical element preponderates. Our notice is particularly invited to the reports in the journal of meetings held at Edinburgh, Liverpool, Nottingham, and Southampton; but there is no mention made of York, although a very important statement, with resolutions, was sent from that city. At Birmingham also, one hundred signatures were added to the petition of the United Society, and the names of many pharmacists are there to be found. At Wolverhampton, Dudley, and other towns, the United Society has received support, and found that many had signed the pharmaceutical memorial in mistake. In London, the pharmacist's stronghold, we stand on equal ground. But what is the result of this canvassing for signatures? Does it not prove the division so great, that success cannot be obtained by either party, and the necessity for an amalgamation of the two Societies?

This general desire of the trade was expressed in your last article. The Presidents of the Societies at Liverpool and Leeds advocated it, and your correspondents have urged the necessity for a unity of the two.

It is also known that this sentiment prevails amongst the liberal members of the Pharmaceutical Council, and that there are members who would throw open the doors and begin again; and but for the power of the most influential a good understanding might be come to.

It is not the United Society which prevents the joint action of the two. Months back the Executive proposed it, and suggested a desire to meet the pharmacists. But the Council contemptuously rejected it.

The Pharmaceutical Society is deceiving itself; and although it has obtained a number of signatures sufficient to persuade the Home Secretary of its representative position, it will be woefully mistaken when the opposition of the outsiders is put forward by the United.

Let us learn from Dr. Edwards what outsiders are likely to gain by the Pharmaceutical Act. He says: "In leading articles, and in the correspondence of chemists and druggists, it was continually thrown into the teeth of the Pharmaceutical Society that they wished to enrol the chemists and druggists, and get subscriptions from them, and yet not give them any voting powers in the management of the affairs of the Society. That was a total misrepresentation. In order to secure the Bill it was necessary to spend money, and the parties benefited by the Bill should recompense the Society for that expenditure. There was, therefore, the mode

* Companion to the Pharmacopœia, 2nd Edition, p. 178.

† Ibid. p. 36.

rate charge of one guinea for each registration, or whatever other sum might be hereafter agreed upon; and it certainly did not require that there should be any connexion at all, or any representative power, or any further union between the body of chemists and druggists, so registered, and the Pharmaceutical Society."

After such an exposition, I would earnestly ask the outsiders what interest they have in aiding pharmacists to obtain their Act? Having once distinguished them as registered chemists from the unexamined pharmaceutical chemists, they will have nothing further to do with them, nor desire to represent them; but as the expense will be considerable to enable them to advance the pharmaceutical interests, the outsiders may as well pay for it. And what becomes of them the next time a question arises concerning the privileges and rights of chemists? Who will represent the registered chemist—the leper—?

Many think a guinea at once is better than half a guinea annually, and that the Pharmaceutical Act will make the trade exclusive. There never was a greater mistake. And if the outsiders throw away the organization that is now formed, they will have great cause to regret it in years to come.

The time for legislation has arrived; but instead of there being a better understanding, the antagonism is greater than ever, fostered and embittered by such men as Mr. Richardson and others, at Leicester, whose vile insinuations the United Society's leaders can well afford to treat with supreme contempt, as they have ever been ready to work hand in hand with the Pharmaceutical Society.

Are the desires of the trade to be frustrated by a few proud, obstinate minds, or are we to unite for a common purpose? The time is short; yet if determined efforts are made, even now the whole trade might be got to support one measure.

Why could not a portion of the Pharmaceutical Council and the United Society's Executive form a special commission for producing a suitable Bill, such commission to become the representative of trade interests, thus leaving the pharmaceutical privileges as at present. We should thus destroy all jealousy. The United Society would become the trade representative of all, and the Pharmaceutical would be aided and encouraged, and the chemists would have a goal to aspire to. But unless some steps are taken, labour and money will be spent in vain. Let us, then, finish our comedy of errors.

"And now let's go hand in hand, not one before another."

AN OUTSIDER.

P.S. Had I known that Mr. Orridge was so particularly sensitive, I would have selected another word than "deputed." I was under no "misconception;" neither did I wish to infer that he was employed by others, but rather, that with the approval and support of others, he obtained the signatures to his memorial.

February 8th, 1865.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

SIR,—Falsehood is galling to sensible men, but praise should be accorded where due; and to the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST we owe not a little. Our hearty thanks we send for the past, and wish the editor and staff a prosperous year, not forgetting subscribers and readers. In looking back one naturally asks, Has as much been done as ought to have been? Has the journal been supported as it might have been? And then, Has the United Society, which it called into existence, met with that encouragement it had a right to expect? Some will answer, "Oh that will succeed well enough;" and there they will stop. It is the personal duty of each chemist to look well to his own interests, but he must not be so selfish as to stop there. He may be a well-to-do person, knowing nothing of pecuniary struggles or injurious competition from half-educated shop boys who have been smuggled into the drug line, and who to gain business undersell, or otherwise injure, those who have laboured for and purchased (by toil of brain) their position; but there is no excuse for such a person neglecting the common weal of the profession. The times we live in demand energy, unity, and perseverance. If druggists are willing to be the lackeys of pseudo doctors and upstarts who imagine all the wisdom of Solomon centres in their brain, then let them lie beneath the lash and be thankful; but, if a spark of self-respect dwell in their bosoms, let them be up and doing. The public is with us. Trust us they do and will, provided we maintain our status. Were petitions needed to retain our right to prescribe, speaking from experience, I believe five to one might easily be obtained in signatures. Well, it behoves us all to give our support warmly to that society which has sought to place all equally in a position honourable to the chemist and beneficial to the public. Some may ask—"which society has done most?" I ask, what has the Pharmaceutical done for us as druggists? I know it has sought to render aristocratic the chemist, but so little has it studied the general body that it has not succeeded after years of toil in enlisting anything like general sympathy.

More than five and twenty years ago I thought of joining, but was plainly asked what gain it would be, and not being able to point it out was prevented. I do not depreciate scientific acquirements, but unless thoroughly practical they will be useless. The obtaining a certificate of proficiency even in pharmacy will not guarantee success in practice, and, though medical men may stigmatize us as quacks, we can point to their quackery and incompetence in a far greater ratio than they to ours. Mistakes in prescriptions are as oft as mistakes in dispensing.

The United Society started the project of liberating the druggist from juries (and the writer was among the first urging it) but we are told that we must not as a body be exempt; so the select society clutched the prize, and the majority, most of whom are men equal and some superior, lost it. Is not the United Society then deserving our support? To each reader I say, Have you subscribed? If not, do so at once! Delays are dangerous. Let us as one man work for incorporation, that we may retain our professional character. Let us work for it that we may improve our intellectual character. Let us work for it that we may prove ourselves worthy the esteem of the public, and that we may for ever silence doctors who would insult and ruin us, if they could, to fill their own coffers. Let every chemist and druggist resolve that come what may he will hold fast his present privileges and seek their increase rather than diminution.

Yours, &c.,

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

THE WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED).

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

SIR,—Having a considerable interest in the success of the Wholesale and Export Drug Company (Limited), I was pleased with the encouraging

remarks in your last number, and I desire to thank you for explaining so clearly the advantage the trade might derive by co-operation. Like all new projects affecting vested interests, this scheme for enabling the retailer to participate in the profits of his wholesale orders has run the gauntlet of the most severe criticism, and it is gratifying that not one word, worthy of notice, has been raised against the principle, or the promoters of the Company. And it was not for want of inclination on the part of the wholesale traders, who seemed to imagine that the immense profits they are making would cease if such an opportunity was given to men independent of them to work in company and deal with themselves.

But there need be no such jealousy as is exhibited by the wholesale; there is work enough for all. The promoters of the Drug Company have no other desire than to compete with them on sound business principles, in accordance with the times; and surely we have an equal right to employ our capital in such a way as shall prove most lucrative to us. When this Company was first formed, it was generally known that the larger houses had more orders than they knew conveniently how to execute; and that the export trade had enormously increased during the past ten years; and that a company based upon the Limited Liabilities Act was a very desirable speculation to offer to the well-to-do retail chemists and druggists. The chemist and druggist, unlike other tradesmen, is unable, by investing his capital in larger premises and stock, to increase his business, and, in consequence, is compelled to place his money out at interest, or in shares in such matters that he understands nothing about, and over which he has no control, and is too often the dupe of men whose business it is to speculate. If he adds to the number of his shops, the responsibility is greater than his gain, for he places this chance of ruin in the hands of others; therefore nothing could be more to the purpose than for those with means to be part proprietors in a wholesale concern. Those not in such good circumstances, but struggling on, paying advanced prices because of their obligations, might also derive benefit from the undertaking, by getting a bonus on their accounts which they could not expect from a private firm.

It is but natural that wholesale representatives should shrug their shoulders when questioned by their customers as to the soundness of the scheme, because they could not utter a word against the advantage of co-operation. Our greatest opponents admit it a good undertaking "if properly managed." There remains, then, nothing but a doubt as to proper management; and as offers of services are abundantly proffered, the difficulty will be slight to secure the most competent men in the trade for every department.

The principle, then, being admitted sound, and success certain, if properly managed, what is to prevent it? If the Directors are not considered fit men for the management, it is in the power of shareholders to elect others. It is true that we have no names of distinction on the directory. And this is to us our most creditable act, and will in due time be appreciated; and it would be well if other companies followed our example, and depended upon the merits of their scheme, instead of squandering the funds of their shareholders in the purchase of names, which might be very attractive and dazzling, but expensive and useless, compared to those business men who are compelled to hold one hundred shares by purchase, and who declined to make promotion fees their object in forming the Company. The undertaking now stands upon a sound footing, holding to neither society or section, but is put forward as a legitimate speculation, by men who desire to invest their savings in a safe and paying concern. This fact should be sufficient to contradict the many absurd rumours afloat.

The Directors are solely and entirely responsible for the formation of this Company, and there are none others in the background; and they have much too great an interest in the economy of its working to allow exorbitant salaries to be paid to any official, or other extravagances which would not be tolerated in a private firm. Moreover, several of these gentlemen have passed years in the wholesale trade, and are well posted in its ways.

Considering the novelty of the proposition, the jealousy of societies, the antagonism of the wholesale, the reports of their agents travelling through the country, we may congratulate ourselves on our success. If all the shares had been taken by the trade, then it would have been one of the best investments, and 20 per cent. might have been realized. And I believe the time will come, when confidence is strengthened by our limited success, the wholesale will cease its boast that we cannot succeed because the greater number of chemists are so deep in debt as to be unable to leave or change their accounts. If such is the case with many, we have the satisfaction that these men who have joined us, and will join us, are the men we want, independent and free; and for the others we ought to persevere, and by allowing them, as consumers, to share the profits, raise them from a degraded, dependable condition. I submit this simple statement, through your courtesy, to the trade, and I ask them to consider it, and to take advantage of this combination. If any are in doubts, let them not seek advice from men whose interest it is to misrepresent us, but of the Directors, who will be happy to give any information desired. Business is our first object, and we ask none to work with us without making them participants in the benefits arising therefrom.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

11, Great Carter-lane, St Paul's, E.C.

JOHN WADE,

February 5th, 1865.

A Director of the W. & E. D. C.

THE GLASGOW CHEMISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

SIR,—Your journal for last month contains a report of a meeting held in Glasgow, which is calculated to lead those who were not pre-ent to attach an importance to it, which it is very far from deserving. The facts are these. After the meeting in the Trades' Hall here, reported in your journal for December, Mr. Buott issued circulars for another in the Globe Hotel, calling personally on many of the trade, and inviting them to attend. The result was a meeting consisting of twenty-five persons, employers and assistants; no great proportion out of a trade which numbers over three hundred members in this city.

After Mr. Buott had delivered the speech, as reported, the Chairman invited those present to express their opinion. No one seeming likely to come forward, he called on me to give my ideas on the subject; and it is amusing to see how the reporter, in condensing a discussion between Mr. Buott and myself, which lasted more than an hour, has eliminated almost everything that could tell against the United Society or its Bill, or in favour of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Four persons voted for my amendment that no Bill is necessary. Desirous of ascertaining how many were in favour of the Pharmacy Bill I wished to put a second amendment. This was, of course, out of order, and caused Mr. Moffat to make the remark—in the most friendly spirit, however,—“that I was confused from having sustained the whole discussion during the evening.” Mr. Buott did not object to the second amendment being put; but a vote was not taken, as the meeting considered that this would be irregular.

Mr. Tate's motion was then put to the meeting, when eight voted in its favour, the real majority of the meeting declining to vote. Mr. Buott addressed them, saying that he could not understand how gentlemen could refrain from giving an opinion one way or other, and that since the United Society had put itself to the expense of sending him down, he would not like to leave without some more definite result of his visit. It was in vain; the thirteen remained immovably silent. I do not wish it to be inferred, however, that these would have voted for the Pharmacy Bill. “Carried by a considerable majority” looks well in a printed report; but a statement of the numbers, eight against four, somewhat diminishes the effect.

Trusting rather to the gradual spread of education for the elevation of our profession, and expecting sounder results from the continued efforts and example of the Pharmaceutical Society than could be obtained by any legislation, I was more anxious to defend the Society than the Pharmacy Bill, as I consider this was forced upon the Society by the threatened interference of the Medical Council.

If Parliament should think an Act of this kind imperatively called for, let us have the Pharmacy Bill by all means, as it is the only feasible measure yet brought forward. It interferes with the rights of no other trade, requires only the education of the individual, and permits every man to manage his business according to his own ideas of the exigencies of his position. It registers the non-member on payment of a fee, and leaves him in peace to carry on his labours as before, or to pass the examination and join the Society if he chooses.

The Bill of the United Society, as interpreted by Mr. Buott, is an undignified clamour for a monopoly of the sale of certain articles; a humiliating declaration that we are unable to withstand the competition of uneducated men, such as “hucksters,” grocers, &c., without protective laws. It also contains a provision for electing a Council, who are to have the power of dictating regulations for shop arrangements, &c., certainly a most irritating attempt at meddling legislation.

Such a measure is certain to meet with the defeat which it deserves, but the attempt to introduce it will reflect discredit on the trade.

The above is a summary of what I said at the meeting, and I have taken this opportunity of expressing my opinion of the rival Bills, as my conduct at the two meetings appears contradictory, and requires some explanation.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

ALEXANDER KINNINMONT.

ASSISTANTS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me a short space in your valuable Journal to address a few words to the members of the trade upon a subject which at the present time is a very important one, namely, that of the present hours of business, and Sunday trading, as it affects assistants and apprentices. As no doubt we shall shortly see some important changes in connexion with the trade, I think some means may be taken for altering the present long hours of business. Suppose assistants are anxious to study and perfectly willing to qualify themselves, what time under the present state of business have they at their disposal to devote to such purposes? or what employer would find time for them to study? Would he not rather consider himself defrauded of the services due for the miserable pittance he bestows for long hours of labour, commencing at 7 or 8 in the morning, and continuing without intermission or relaxation until 10 or 11 o'clock at night, and through six and perhaps seven days in the week. Fortunate is the assistant who can even obtain six hours during that period for recreation, and in which time he is really incapable of study even if he had the inclination. For my part, I do not believe any man could devote himself to study, after being so long engaged in a monotonous and wearying employment, more especially when the objects of study are connected with the pursuit to which he has been applying himself during the whole of the day. Is it not more natural that a man should give his body and mind that rest and relaxation so necessary after a day of unremitting toil?

And again, allow me to ask masters how men are to study and rise in the intellectual scale if they are kept at the retail counter from 7 or 8 in the morning till bedtime, bearing in mind that the majority of masters refuse to allow books during business hours? If they want intelligent young men they must give them time for study; and if chemists and druggists as a body had used their influence, I believe every shop might be closed by eight, thus giving two or three hours for study. Again, as to moral station. How is it possible for a very high moral standard to be attained by those who spend a great part of the Sabbath in retailing drugs and sundries which would have been purchased on the Saturday, had the customer known that the shop would be closed on Sunday? Many a young man dependant on his salary is forced to submit to what he knows is downright sabbath-breaking, and, having so far sacrificed his religious feeling, he cares but little into what other sin he runs. How can a pure stream be expected from an impure fountain? How can we expect those who are continually engaged at the counter from the time they rise till bed-time again to make much progress in scientific pursuit? How can it be expected that those who are engaged in Sunday trading will be of very high moral or religious character?

It is my opinion that until the relation between employer and employed is altered, and we receive a treatment more thoughtful and considerate than that which is the present characteristic of the business—until that time arrives things will remain in their present state, as the initiative must commence with the masters; and we shall gladly show ourselves willing to accept the advantages offered, and to make an adequate return for them. But for men to expect that we can work the whole of the day, study for an hour, and go to bed, and go through the same routine day after day, is monstrous, and shows a want of knowledge of human nature of which any sensible man ought to be ashamed.

Apologising for intruding upon your valuable space,

I beg to remain, yours truly,

Stratford-upon-Avon.

AN ASSISTANT.



J. Cook (Chapel-en-le-Frith). NITRO-GLYCERIN is a compound produced by the action of a mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerin at low temperatures. Its composition is expressed by the formula $C_3H_5(NO_3)_3O_6$, which differs from that of glycerin in the substitution of three equivalents of NO_3 for three of H . It is an oily liquid, detonating violently when struck. A very small quantity placed upon the tongue produces headache, which lasts for several hours. Nitro-glycerin is not an article of commerce.

UNGUENTUM ACONITINÆ, B.P.

This preparation of aconitine appears to be much too strong. Mr. W. B. Kesteven, F.R.C.S., in a letter to the *Lancet*, states, that it occasioned alarming symptoms in a lady who had applied it to her forehead, under the direction of her medical adviser, to relieve neuralgia. The pain produced by the remedy was, she said, “as if some one were forcibly drawing up the skin with pliers, and dragging it off her head.” The symptoms disappeared in about 48 hours.

THE EXPLOSION AT MANCHESTER.

J. R. (Ratcliffe-bridge) submits the following queries respecting the explosion noticed in our last:—

1. Is it not possible and very probable that the tube used by the late Mr. Crowther was too small?

2. Is it not possible that the *old mercury bottle* used as a retort might have contained soot, coal, or other impurity?

3. Is it not very possible for some such impurity to have got into the manganese, both during the first and second explosions?

4. Was Professor Roscoe justified in making the remarks he did about adulteration?

J. T. D.—You appear to be ignorant of the fact that the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is an independent journal. We are always willing to oblige our readers, but we cannot allow any person or any society to exercise editorial power. A peremptory resolution that something be published in the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will always prevent us noticing the communication. As you *insist* upon your manuscript being returned, we send it you unsoiled by the printer's hand.

W. Paterson (Aberdeen).—We published the paragraph on the authority of a Scotch journal: we are unable to give you its title or date. We shall be most happy to contradict the statement if it is incorrect.

W. H.—You will probably find what you require in *Piesse's Art of Perfumery*.

GENERAL NOTE.

We will answer other queries sent us this month through the post or in our next number. The illness of two of our contributors compels us to leave them unanswered at present.



The market for chemicals has been more active during the last week or ten days; business has been decidedly better, and prices in many cases have advanced. A good many sales have been made in Tartaric Acid at 1s. 5½d. up to 1s. 6d.; at the latter price the market closed very firm. Extensive sales have been made in Citric Acid; prices have advanced from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d., and the market now looks as if it were going still higher; for forward delivery 2s. has been offered, and refused. Small sales have been made in Oxalic Acid at 9½d. to 9½d. Sal Aetios is quiet at 11½d. A good business has been done in Chlorate of Potass at 10d., at which price the market closed firm. Prussiate of Potass remains dull at 11½d. to 11½d. Small sales in Bichromate at 6d. Carbonate of Ammonia is steady at 5d. A fair business has been done in Quinine at 5s. 4d. to 5s. 5d. for Pelletier's, and 5s. 9d. for English. Iodine has been in good demand, and the price has advanced up to 6½d. for best dry seconds. Cream Tartar is more in demand, and the price is firm at 105s. for fine. Sulphate of Copper is more in demand, and the price is firm at 28s. Small sales in Sal Ammoniac at 38s. for firsts, and 36s.

for seconds. A good business continues to be done in Sulphate of Ammonia, at from 14s. to 15s., according to quality. Bleaching Powder is steady at 11s. to 11s. 6d. Brimstone is more in demand; Rough is 7s. 6d.; Roll dull at 10s. to 10s. 3d.; and Flour, 12s. More business doing in Alum at £6 7s 6d. in casks, up to £6 12s. 6d. for small casks. In Soda Crystals a fair trade is doing at 92s 6d., and Ash is in demand at 1½d. to 2d. Refined Saltpetre is rather cheaper; British last done at 34s. to 34s. 6d. Linseed Oil continues dull, and prices easier—spot, 32s. 6d. to 32s. 9d.; and to June delivery, 33s. 6d. Rape is lower—Brown 41s. and Refined 44s. 6d. Both Pot and Pearl Ashes are again rather easier. Rosin continues dull. Turpentine is rather better again, the last sales made at 67s. 6d. to 68s. Petroleum is dull, and the price nominal at 2s. for Refined, but firm for Crude at £18 per ton.

In the Drug market business has been of a limited character, but prices in most instances have been steadily supported. Some large parcels of Yellow Bark sold at former rates; Red was rather dearer. Carthagea was steady. China Rhubarb is not quite so active, and the last sales were at rather easier prices. Turmeric is more in demand, and prices are about 6d. to 1s. dearer, 26s. to 26s. 6d. being paid for good Bengal. Star Anniseed has sold at 5s. to 10s. lower prices. Cardamoms are quieter. A good business has been done in Camphor, tins 82s. 6d. and lead 90s. to 92s. 6d. Shellac is more in demand, and a large business done at 2s. 6d. to 5s. higher prices. Castor Oil has sold in moderate quantities at previous terms. Citronelle is 1d. lower, fair selling at 4½d. and fine 5d. to 5½d. Cod Liver is held for late prices. Cape Aloes are rather dearer. China and Japan Galls are rather easier. Small sales of Tinnivelly Senna made at former terms. Gum Arabic is steady. Animi is rather dearer. Gambier is quieter. Cutch is steady; fine Pegue sold at 24s. 6d. Safflower is more in request, and fully 2s. 6d. to 5s. dearer.

PRICE CURRENT.

These quotations are the latest for ACTUAL SALES in Mining Lane. It will be necessary for our retail subscribers to bear in mind that they cannot, as a rule, purchase at the prices quoted, inasmuch as these are the CASH PRICES IN BULK. They will, however, be able to form a tolerably correct idea of what they ought to pay.

	1865. s. d.	1865. s. d.	1864. s. d.	1864. s. d.
ARGOL, Cape, per cwt.	75 0	95 0	85 0	97 6
French	60 0	85 0	40 0	60 0
Oporto, red	45 0	47 0	45 0	47 0
Sicily	72 6	75 0	70 0	75 0
Naples, white	68 0	76 0	65 0	80 0
Florence, white	85 0	90 0	87 6	95 0
red	80 0	85 0	80 0	85 0
Bologna, white	90 0	95 0	100 0	105 0
ARROWROOT, (duty 4½ per cwt.)				
Bermuda, per lb.	1 6	1 8	1 8	2 2
St. Vincent	0 3½	0 6½	0 5½	0 8½
Jamaica	0 4	0 7½	0 5½	0 7
Other West India	0 3	0 4½	0 4½	0 6
Brazil	0 2½	0 3	0 2	0 3½
East India	0 2½	0 5	0 3½	0 6
Natal	0 4½	0 8	0 6	0 10
Sierra Leone	0 4½	0 5	0 5½	0 5½
ASHES, per cwt.				
Pot, Canada, 1st sort	30 6	31 0	31 0	31 0
Pearl, ditto, 1st sort	33 0	0 0	36 0	0 0
BRIMSTONE,				
rough, per ton	167 6	180 0	160 0	0 0
roll	195 0	210 0	195 0	205 0
flour	240 0	250 0	230 0	240 0
CHEMICALS,				
Acid—Acetic, per lb.	0 4	0 0	0 3½	0 4
Citric	1 11½	2 0	1 5	0 0
Nitric	0 5	0 5½	0 5	0 5½
Oxalic	0 9	0 9½	0 8½	0 8½
Sulphuric	0 0½	0 1	0 0½	0 0
Tartaric crystal	1 6	1 6½	1 5½	1 5½
powdered	1 6½	1 7	1 5½	0 0
Alum	125 0	130 0	130 0	135 0
powder	140 0	145 0	155 0	0 0
Ammonia, Carbonate, per lb.	0 5½	0 6	0 5½	0 6
Sulphate	270 0	290 0	270 0	290 0
Antimony, ore	160 0	180 0	200 0	230 0
crude	26 0	0 0	22 0	23 0
regulus	35 0	36 0	40 0	41 0
French star	36 0	0 0	38 0	0 0
Arsenic, lump	15 0	15 0	14 0	0 0
powder	5 6	6 0	8 6	10 0
Bleaching powder	11 0	11 6	9 6	10 0
Borax, East India refined	0 0	0 0	55 0	0 0
British	56 0	0 0	56 0	0 0
Calomel	2 8	0 0	0 0	2 8
Camphor, refined	1 3	0 0	1 5	1 6½
Copperas, green	52 6	55 0	57 6	60 0
Corrosive Sublimate, per lb.	2 4	0 0	1 11	0 0
Green Emerald	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Brunswick, per cwt.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0

	1865. s. d.	1865. s. d.	1864. s. d.	1864. s. d.
CHEMICALS.				
Iodine, dry	0 6	0 6½	0 5½	0 6
Magnesia, Carbon	42 6	45 0	40 0	47 6
Calcined	1 6	1 8	1 2	2 0
Minium, red	21 6	24 6	21 3	21 6
orange	32 6	33 0	32 0	33 0
Potash, Bichromate	0 6	0 0	0 8	0 0
Chlorate	0 0	1 1	0 11½	0 0
Hydriodate	0 5½	0 0	0 5½	0 6
Prussiate	0 11½	0 11½	0 11½	0 11½
red	1 9½	1 11	1 11	0 0
Precipitate, red	2 10	0 0	2 8	0 0
white	2 10	0 0	2 8	0 0
Prussian Blue	1 0	1 10	1 0	1 10
Rose Pink	29 0	0 0	29 0	0 0
Sal-Acetos	0 11½	0 0	0 10½	0 10½
Sal-Ammoniac				
British	36 0	38 0	36 0	38 0
Salts, Epsom	0 6	10 6	8 0	8 6
Glauber	5 0	5 6	3 6	5 6
Soda, Ash	0 1½	0 2	0 1½	0 2½
Bicarbonate	11 0	0 0	11 6	12 0
Crystals	92 6	0 0	92 6	95 0
Sugar Lead, white	37 6	38 0	37 6	38 0
brown	27 6	28 6	29 0	0 0
Sulphate Quinine				
British, in bottle	5 8	5 9	6 3	6 4
Foreign	5 4	5 5	5 11	6 0
Sulphate Zinc	14 6	15 0	14 6	15 0
Verdigris	0 11	1 0	0 10	1 0
Vermilion, English	3 0	3 4	2 8	3 0
China	2 6	0 0	2 0	2 1
Vitriol, blue or Rom.	27 6	28 0	30 0	31 0
COCHINEAL, per lb.				
Honduras, black	3 0	4 6	3 4	4 3
silver	2 6	3 3	2 6	3 5
Mexican, black	3 0	3 3	3 0	3 9
silver	2 10	2 11	2 9	2 10
Lima	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Teneriffe, black	3 0	3 7	3 3	3 9
silver	2 10	3 2	3 0	3 2
DRUGS,				
Aloes, Hepatic	100 0	170 0	100 6	190 0
Socotrine	170 0	300 0	170 0	280 0
Cape, good	45 0	48 0	44 0	48 0
inferior	30 0	42 0	30 0	42 0
Barbadoes	60 0	300 0	50 0	360 0
Ambergris, grey	19 0	22 0	18 0	20 0
Angelica Root	20 0	35 0	20 0	35 0
Aniseed, China star	120 0	0 0	125 0	130 0
German, &c.	24 0	39 0	20 0	39 0
Balsam, Canada	0 10	0 0	0 11	0 0
Capivi	1 7	1 9	1 3½	1 4½
Peru	4 8	0 0	4 9	4 11
Tolu	3 6	2 7	3 8	3 9
Bark, Cascarilla	25 0	36 0	25 0	40 0
Peru, crown & grey	0 9	2 3	0 7	2 2
Calisaya, flat	3 0	3 6	3 2	3 6
quill	2 9	3 3	2 10	3 4
Carthagea	1 1	1 10	1 2	1 8
Pitayo	1 5	2 3	1 8	2 6
Red	3 0	11 3	2 6	8 0
Bay Berries	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Bucca Leaves	0 3	0 10	0 3	1 0
Camomile Flowers	15 0	70 0	30 0	75 0
Camphor, China	82 6	92 6	100 0	105 0
Canella alba	23 0	33 0	25 0	35 0
Cantharides	2 5	2 6	2 5	2 7
Cardamoms, Malabar, good	5 4	5 9	5 6	6 3
inferior	4 4	5 0	4 3	5 6
Madras	2 3	3 9	3 5	5 3
Ceylon	5 0	5 5	4 6	5 1
Cassia Fistula	14 0	28 0	20 0	35 0
Castor Oil, 1st pale	0 6	0 7	0 5½	0 6
2nd	0 4½	0 6	0 4½	0 5½
inferior and dark	0 4½	0 4½	0 4	0 4½
Bombay, in casks	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½
Castorum	1 0	20 0	1 0	20 0
China Root	15 0	23 0	15 0	18 0
Cocculus Indicus	22 0	24 0	18 0	22 0
Cod Liver Oil	6 0	16 0	7 0	12 0
Colocynth, apple	0 7	1 1	0 7	1 0
Colombo Root	75 0	110 0	50 0	75 0
Cream Tartar				
French	100 0	102 6	107 6	110 0
Venetian	105 6	0 0	110 0	112 6
grey	90 0	95 0	100 0	105 0
brown	85 0	92 6	97 6	102 6
Croton Seed	90 0	95 0	70 0	80 0
Cubebs	77 6	80 0	95 0	100 0
Cumin Seed	20 0	28 0	23 0	35 0
Dragon's blood reed	200 0	300 0	200 0	300 0
lump	90 0	260 0	90 0	260 0
Galangal Root	15 0	17 0	22 0	25 0
Gentian Root	23 0	0 0	18 0	19 0
Guinea Grains	62 0	65 0	75 0	76 0
Honey, Narbonne	40 0	80 0	40 0	80 0
Cuba	23 0	35 0	26 0	40 0
Jamaica	23 0	60 0	27 0	63 0
Ipecacuanha	11 0	0 0	8 0	8 2
Isinglass, Brazil	1 4	4 4	2 0	4 0
East India	0 10	4 4	0 6	4 3
West India	3 0	3 7	3 4	3 6
Russian	9 6	12 0	9 6	12 0
Jalap	0 9	6 3	0 9	4 2

DRUGS—continued.				OILS—continued.			
	1865.	1865.	1864.		1865.	1865.	1864.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Juniper Berries . . . per cwt.	7 0	9 0	8 0	Madras per cwt.	36 0	37 0	40 0
German and French . .	9 0	10 0	8 0	Palm, fine	35 0	36 6	31 0
Italian	0 0	0 0	0 0	Linseed	32 6	6 0	34 6
Lemon Juice per cwt.	0 0	0 0	0 0	Rapeseed, English, pale . .	44 0	0 0	41 0
Liquorice	75 0	80 0	80 0	brown	41 0	0 0	38 6
Spanish	55 0	70 0	60 0	Foreign pale	44 0	44 6	41 6
Italian	2 6	2 0	2 0	brown	41 0	41 6	38 6
Manna, flaky	1 2	1 4	1 4	Lard	60 0	0 0	44 0
small	24 0	32 0	20 0	Tallow	39 0	0 0	41 0
Musk per oz.	12 0	14 6	11 0	Rock Crude per ton	£17 10	£18 0	£17 0
Nux Vomica	14 0	10 0	18 0	Oils, Essential—			
Opium, Turkey	0 0	0 0	9 0	Almond, essential . . . per lb.	0 0	0 0	19 0
Egyptian	30 0	31 0	26 6	expressed	1 0	5 0	0 0
Orris Root per cwt.	3 0	3 1	3 0	Aniseed	6 2	6 3	6 3
Pink Root per lb.	70 0	0 0	140 0	per cwt.	110 0	120 0	110 0
Quassia (bitter wood) per ton	0 6	1 1	0 8	Bergamot per lb.	7 0	10 0	7 0
Rhatany Root per lb.	2 6	7 6	1 9	Cajuputa, (in bond) . . per oz.	0 2	0 2	0 2
Rhubarb, China, round . .	3 6	6 6	2 0	Caraway per lb.	5 0	6 6	4 3
flat	9 0	10 0	5 6	Cassia	8 1	8 3	9 6
Dutch, trimmed . .	11 0	13 0	12 6	Cinnamon (in bond) . . per oz.	0 9	3 0	1 0
Russian	28 0	34 0	32 0	Cinnamon Leaf	0 2	0 4	0 2
Saffron, Spanish	130 0	0 0	120 0	Citronel	0 4	0 5	0 5
Salap per cwt.	1 0	1 5	0 10	Clove	0 2	0 4	0 2
Sassaaparilla, Lima . . .	0 11	1 1	0 10	Croton	0 9	1 0	0 0
Para	0 11	1 7	0 10	Juniper per lb.	1 10	3 0	1 10
Honduras	1 6	2 3	1 6	Lavender	2 6	4 6	2 6
Jamaica	14 0	15 0	14 0	Lemon	5 0	8 0	5 6
Sassafras per cwt.	30 0	34 0	30 0	Leonograss per oz.	1 6	1 8	0 10
Scammony, virgin . . . per lb.	12 0	23 0	12 0	Mace, ex.	0 1	0 2	0 1
second	3 0	3 4	3 9	Neroli	5 0	6 6	5 0
Seneca Root	0 0	0 0	0 0	Nutmeg	0 1	0 2	0 1
Senna, Calcutta	0 8	0 5	0 2	Orange per lb.	5 6	6 9	6 0
Bombay	0 4	1 5	0 3	Otto of Roses per oz.	17 0	23 0	15 0
Tinnevely	0 3	0 8	0 3	Peppermint, per lb.			
Alexandria	4 3	0 0	3 0	American	13 0	13 3	9 0
Snake Root	0 11	1 2	1 0	English	34 0	30 0	34 0
Spermæcti, refined . . .	0 0	0 2	0 1	Rhodium per oz.	0 0	0 0	3 6
Squills	15 0	17 0	12 0	Rosemary per lb.	0 0	0 0	1 9
Tamarinds, E. India, per cwt.	10 0	23 0	14 0	Sassafras	2 0	3 6	4 0
West India	22 6	27 6	21 9	Spearmint	5 0	8 0	5 0
Terra Japonica—	22 6	24 6	25 0	Spike	0 0	0 0	0 0
Gambier per cwt.	20 0	29 0	20 0	Thyme	1 9	2 3	1 9
Cutch	26 0	38 0	20 0	PITCH, British per cwt.	12 0	0 0	12 0
Valerian Root, English . .	26 0	38 0	20 0	Swedish	0 0	0 0	0 0
Vanilla, Mexican per b.	11 0	12 0	2 0	SALT-PETRE, per cwt.			
Wormseed per cwt.	95 0	120 0	100 0	English, 6 per cent. or under	30 6	31 0	57 0
GUM—Ammoniac, drop, per cwt.	30 0	85 0	20 0	over 6 per cent. . . .	29 0	30 0	36 9
lump	200 0	230 0	200 0	Madras	28 0	30 0	35 0
Anini, fine pale	190 0	220 0	190 0	Bombay	24 0	28 0	33 0
bold amber	160 0	180 0	160 0	British-refined	34 0	35 0	40 0
medium	100 0	150 0	100 0	Nitrate of soda	14 6	15 0	14 6
small and dark	40 0	95 0	40 0	SEED, Canary per qr.	40 0	46 0	56 0
ordinary dark	85 0	90 0	60 0	Caraway, English . . . per cwt.	0 0	0 0	27 0
Arabie, E. I., fine pale picked	64 0	80 0	44 0	German, &c.	0 0	0 0	27 0
unsorted, good to fine	50 0	60 0	32 0	Coriander	0 0	0 0	0 0
red and mixed	25 0	40 0	15 0	East India	0 0	0 0	10 0
siftings	120 0	160 0	120 0	Hemp	0 0	0 0	37 0
Turkey, picked, good to fine	65 0	110 0	65 0	Linseed, Black Sea	57 0	58 0	54 0
second and inferior . .	32 0	50 0	32 0	Calcutta	56 0	57 0	54 0
in sorts	36 0	39 0	30 0	Bombay	59 0	00 0	60 0
Gedda	73 0	75 0	54 0	Egyptian	56 0	0 0	58 0
Barbary, white	46 0	49 0	36 0	Mustard, brown . . . per bshl.	0 0	0 0	7 0
brown	33 0	86 0	27 0	white	0 0	0 0	8 0
Australian	30 0	75 0	30 0	Poppy, East India . . . per qr.	51 0	52 0	51 0
Assafoetida, fair to good .	350 0	850 0	850 0	Rape, English	0 0	0 0	0 0
Benjamin, 1st quality . . .	280 0	300 0	280 0	Danube	0 0	0 0	0 0
2nd	50 0	240 0	50 0	Calcutta fine	54 0	0 0	52 0
3rd	75 0	85 0	85 0	Bombay	64 0	0 0	56 0
Copal, Angola, red	80 0	90 0	85 0	Teel, Scesny or Gngy . . .	58 0	00 0	58 0
pale	60 0	85 0	80 0	Cotton per ton	140 0	145 0	145 0
Benguella	0 3	0 11	0 5	Ground Nut Kernels per ton	270 0	280 0	260 0
Sierra Leone . . . per lb.	24 0	40 0	35 0	SOAP, London yel. . . per cwt.	20 0	34 0	22 0
Manilla per cwt.	34 0	45 0	38 0	mottled	24 0	36 0	36 0
Dammar, pale	160 0	170 0	100 0	curd	46 0	50 0	50 0
Galbanum	250 0	300 0	160 0	Castile	40 0	41 0	40 0
Gamboge, picked, pipe . .	140 0	240 0	90 0	Marselles	40 0	42 0	40 0
in sorts	1 0	2 0	0 0	Soy, China per gal.	3 3	0 0	2 1
Gnaineum per lb.	300 0	500 0	300 0	Japan	1 5	0 0	0 10
Kino	23 0	55 0	46 0	Sponge, Turkey, fine picked	19 0	23 0	20 0
Kowrie	6 0	6 0	4 0	fair to good	7 0	17 0	8 0
Mastic, picked per lb.	70 0	120 0	70 0	ordinary	2 6	6 0	3 0
Myrrh, gd. and fine, per cwt.	65 0	70 0	70 0	Bahama	0 4	1 3	0 3
sorts	58 0	62 0	48 0	TURPENTINE, Rough, per ct.	0 0	0 0	0 0
Olibanum, pale drop . . .	17 0	44 0	16 0	Spirits, French . . .	67 6	68 0	74 6
amber and yellow . .	80 0	90 0	75 0	American, in casks . .	0 0	0 0	0 0
mixed and dark . . .	73 0	95 0	85 0	WAX, Bees, English . . .	170 0	175 0	170 0
Senegal	180 0	260 0	180 0	German	162 6	185 0	162 6
Sandrae	100 0	130 0	100 0	American	175 0	0 0	175 0
Tragacanth, leaf	40 0	48 0	42 0	white fine	0 0	0 0	0 0
in sorts	80 0	0 0	74 0	Jamaica	170 0	185 0	180 0
OILS per tun	52 0	0 0	50 0	Gambier	170 0	0 0	170 0
Seal	0 0	0 0	0 0	Mogadoro	125 0	160 0	125 0
Sperm, body	42 0	44 10	44 10	East India	150 0	180 0	150 0
South Sea, pale . . .	80 10	31 0	40 0	ditto, bleached . . .	200 0	230 0	200 0
East India Fish . . .	56 0	0 0	58 6	vegetable, Japan	56 0	66 0	58 0
Olive, Galipoli per ton	20 0	0 0	20 0	WOOD, DYE, per ton			
Florence, half-cheat . .	38 0	39 6	41 0	Fustic, Cuba	165 0	180 0	175 0
Cocunut, Cochiti . . . per cwt.	37 0	38 6	37 6	Jamaica	115 0	120 0	135 0
Ceylon	32 0	37 9	36 0	Savauilla	0 0	0 0	125 0
Sydney	38 0	39 0	38 0	Zante	0 0	0 0	0 0
Ground Nut and Glu.	38 0	0 0	38 0	Logwood, Campeachy .	180 0	210 0	190 0
Bombay	38 0	39 0	38 0	Honduras	100 0	103 0	120 0
				St. Domingo	80 0	0 0	90 0
				Jamaica	80 0	82 6	90 0

